BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,649—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to June 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Pichon	22-0	12-0
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafite	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
					Tuesday.
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th June
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Motlo	9th "
	ASSAM	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL	COROMANDEL	4492	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5503	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th "
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell.....	27th "
BL	THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th June.
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th "
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne.....	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	15th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. RALDUINO.....	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Napier, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO.....On the 8th July 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA...	V. Gutmann..	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	A. Lussich	1 200	600	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RION.....	B. Vidos.....	3,500	500	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sun-set on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th June 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,

Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL ..	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	31st July

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL.....	R. Phillips	2700	300	8th July.
ASTON HALL.....	J. A. Hill	3600	400	21th "

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, 11th June 1889.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linyah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 29th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

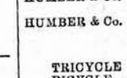
FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 25th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st June 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS, Khandalla and Igutpuri.

POONA SEASON, 1889.

NEW RAILWAY HOTEL:

Close to the Station and under European Management. GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.

Terms Moderate.

Apply to THE MANAGER.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MAION and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	"	153
TANDEMS	8	"	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,

WORKS—

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot minus 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TABLE CUTLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, would draw special attention to their SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, manufactured specially to their order, and which from their long experience they are enabled confidently to assert cannot be surpassed for quality and durability.

THE CAVENDISH CUTLERY SPECIAL BRAND REGISTERED.

This new registered brand of Cutlery is made from extra quality steel, hand-forged and carefully tempered, the result being an article superior to anything which has as yet been introduced.

The Cavendish Ware will be particularly welcome to those who dislike large and heavy Cutlery at the table, as the sizes are very symmetrical, and are, moreover, distinguished for their particularly elegant appearance.

"A" and "B" Cutlery only are made in this new Brand.

	Rs.	a.
Table Knives.....per doz.	35	0
Dessert Knives..... "	30	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) .....per pair	13	0
Game do. (do. do.) ..... "	13	0
Steels.....each	5	4

THE "B" QUALITY "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY.

Table Knives .....per doz.	28	0
Dessert Knives..... "	23	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) .....per pair	10	0
Game do. (do. do.) ..... "	10	0
Steels.....each	4	4

THE "C" QUALITY CUTLERY.

Table Knives .....per doz.	22	0
Dessert Knives..... "	18	8
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) .....per pair	8	0
Game do. (do. do.) ..... "	8	0
Steels.....each	3	0

"BUCKHORN" HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS.

Table Knives .....per doz.	11	8
Dessert Knives..... "	10	0
Table Forks ..... "	5	0
Dessert Forks ..... "	4	4
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) .....per pair	4	0
Game Carvers (do. do.) ..... "	3	4
Steels.....each	1	4

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE,
And every Requisite for the Household.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.

Large Tins, Rs. 2. Smaller, Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST TO HAND FROM THE CELEBRATED MAKERS,
MR. TOM MORRIS AND MESSRS. FORGAN.
PUTTERS, DRIVERS, MIDDLE AND SHORT SPOONS.
Each Rs. 5-8.
CLEEKS, IRONS, AND NIBLICKS.
Each Rs. 6-8.
THE "ECLIPSE" BALLS, per dozen Rs. 10-8.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0 "
Pekoe Souchong...	"	1	0	0 "
Souchong.....	"	0	14	0 "
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	6 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,

Spinners and Manufacturers,

THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,

Established 1752,

supply

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,

Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING.

	Rs.	a.
SOCKS.		
FINE CASHMERE SOCKS, guaranteed all Wool and Fast Colours, in the following shades:—Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Black, Cardinal, Drab, Maroon, and Fancy mixed...per doz. Rs. 17 to	20	0
THIN MERINO SOCKS, Assorted and Fancy Drab with Stripes .....per doz. Rs. 16 to	21	0
Drab "Alpine Mixture," the coolest and most comfortable Sock yet introduced, per doz. Rs. 27-8 to	30	0
Assorted Drab, with Fancy Colours, Spun Silk Stripes, the best procurable...per doz. Rs. 35 to	38	0
COTTON SOCKS, in the following Colours:—Navy Blue, Seal, Cardinal, and Chocolate, Per doz. Rs. 16-0 to	24	0
Assorted Fancy Stripes..... " " 11 8 to	18	0
Fine Brown or White ..... " " 5-8 to	13	8
Black "Hercules" Treble Toes and Heels..... " " 25-0 to	30	0
Fancy Mixed and Navy Blue Silk, Embroidered	27	0
Superfine Fast Black Silk, Embroidered...Rs. 28 to	33	8
SILK SOCKS, Superior, in the following Colours:—Black, Chocolate, and Cardinal. Per pair	6	8
"CYCLISTS' STOCKINGS," Drab Wool "	3	8
"THE CONNAUGHT" Knickerbocker Stockings, Real Scotch Wool, Hand Knit, in Fancy Heather Mixtures .....per pair Rs. 4-8 and	5	0
"THE LEITRIM."—Real Scotch Wool, hand-knit ¾ Hose, Fancy Heather Mixture...per doz. pairs Rs. 20 to	24	0
BRACES.		
The "Argosy."—Self-adjusting by means of Pulleys.....per pair	1	12
Silk do. do. ...per pair	3	0
"Guyots."—Best Web, neat Fancy Stripes, Sliding Attachments .....per pair	1	8
"The Mikado"—The Latest Improvement in Braces, fitted with Patent Elastic Cable Ends, per pair	1	10
"The Cantab"	2	4
"The Reform"	3	4
RUGS AND MAUDS.		
Real Scotch Mauds, Clan Favours .....Rs. 22-8 to	33	0
All Wool Mauds, Scotch Mixtures..... " 16-8 to	33	0
All Wool Rugs—A large Assortment.... " 16-8 to	40	0
The New Osborne Wrap.—Pure Scotch Wool, in Fancy Check Patterns .....each	20	0
Dust Wraps—Cotton Fancy Stripes, each Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
BANIANS.		

Indian Gauze, White Silk Fronts, Half Sleeves.

34in.	36in.	38in.	40in.
per doz. Rs. 26	29	32	36 per doz.

BEST MERINO GAUZE.

34in.	36in.	38in.	40in.
per doz. Rs. 45	47	50	54 per doz.

BEST SHETLAND LAMBS WOOL.

34in.	36in.	40in.
per doz. Rs. 72	80	85 per doz.

	Rs.	a.
DRAWERS AND PANTS.		
Indian Gauze Drawers.		

34in.	36in.	38in.	40in.
per doz. Rs. 36	38	41	45 per doz.

BEST MERINO GAUZE DRAWERS.

36in.	38in.	40in.
per doz. Rs. 58	60	62 per doz.

BEST MERINO GAUZE PANTS, DOUBLE SEATS.

36in.	38in.	40in.
per doz. Rs. 60	62	64 per doz.

BEST SHETLAND WOOL PANTS.

34in.	38in.	40in.
per doz. Rs. 76	86	92 per doz.

FANCY STRIPED.

Bathing Drawers.....per pair Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2.

LAMBS' WOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

Our Specialty.

We were the first to introduce them:—	Rs.	a.
Gents' fine White .....each	2	8
Superfine do. ..... "	3	12
Do. Scarlet ..... "	3	12
Ladies' fine White..... "	2	0
Superfine do ..... "	2	12
Do. Scarlet..... "	3	0
SHIRTS.		
Ready-made, manufactured from the very best Longcloth and finest Irish Linen. Sizes, 14in. to 17in. with or without Collars .....per doz.	66	0
Sample Shirt	5	8
COLLARS.		
The Hartingdon, Winchester, Essign, Simla, Avon, City, Improved Shakespear, and New London per doz.	6	0
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.		
Gents', Strong Irish Linen ...per doz. Rs. 5 to	12	0
Gents' French Cambric, Hem-stitched Borders, per doz. Rs. 16 to	17	8
Do. Coloured Borders, per doz. Rs. 13-8 to	17	0
Ladies' do. Hem-stitched, per doz. Rs. 12 to	17	8
CARDIGAN JACKETS.		
In Black, Brown or Navy Blue Colours ... from Rs. 9 to	24	0
Do. do. with Fancy Fronts...	12	8
Vest, without Sleeves .....Rs. 6 to	8	0
NEW TIES.		
"THE OXFORD."—Knot Ring or Pin Scarf, Latest Style, very Neat Colours .....each	1	8
"THE ASCOT."—White, picked out with Embroidered Silk of various Colours, very effective each	1	4

Also a variety of other Scarfs and Ties of the Latest Patterns.

Silk Rufflers, Lawn-Tennis and Cricket Belts in large variety.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green	FOX'S PATENT STEEL	Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles.
Brown and Black	LOCK RIB	
Rich Twill Silk.	PARAGON FRAMES.	

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;

They give

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asted if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neura'gia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before:
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!
DON'T LOSE RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CELEBRATED WILSON'S FOLLOWER, CHITAMBER PELAY'S GYMNASTIC, ACROBATIC AND VARIETY COMPANY.

ON SATURDAY THE 22ND JUNE 1889.

THE FOLLOWING IS EXTRACTED FROM THE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

His H. H. the Governor of Madras, Collectors, Judges, His Highness of Hyderabad, Chief of Jamkhundi, Miraj, Sawadwad, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box to hold 4	Rs. 6 0	Pit Stalls	As. 8
Orchestra Stalls	„ 1 8	Back Seat	„ 4
Stalls	„ 1 0		

Doors open at 8 30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Tickets to be had at the Theatre during day.

CITY LINE.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 2312 Tons, Capt. W. H. BARHAM, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 13th July. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO., Agents.

REDUCED RATES ON MILLS.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
For further particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDER FOR TIMBER.

THE Acting Engineer will receive tenders till 1 p.m. (sunfire), on SATURDAY, 29th instant, for the supply of MOULMEIN TEAK, wall plates, beams, joists, and planking, the whole to be delivered within six weeks of date of acceptance of tender.
The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent. on the amount of his tender.
Specifications and plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned.
W. W. SQUIRE, Acting Engineer.
Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st June 1889.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).
TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,
Very celebrated, and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The demand for this material is increasing year by year.
Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of STUDENTS' QUARTERS and Outoffices in connection with the Wilson College at Chowpatty.
Plans and Specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Students' Quarters, Wilson College," &c., will be received in the office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m. on the 4th proximo.
A sum of Rupees 400 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, N. D.
The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 20th June 188 .

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.
OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

A UNIQUE COLLECTION.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SELECTION OF
LAW BOOKS
FROM THE LIBRARY OF
LATE MR. MORESHWAR LUXMAN.

MESSRS. HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO. beg to inform their numerous patrons here and up-country that they will be very happy to make purchases on their behalf for a very nominal commission on receipt of a list of such books as may be required. CATALOGUE POST FREE on application.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION,
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARRANGEMENTS for EUROPEANS and OTHERS interested in Home NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.
The Library, having now a large circulation, can deliver for perusal six Home Newspapers ON MAIL DAY and four Periodicals or Reviews EVERY WEDNESDAY at the Residences of Subscribers in Bombay and its suburbs, Bandora and Tanna, through Library Messengers, on the following Terms:—

WEEKLIES.

	Per month. Rs. as.
For six Home Newspapers returnable after one day	2 0
Do. do. on Thursday	3 0
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For four Periodicals or Reviews returnable on Saturday	1 0
Do. do. after a week	2 0
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List of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Reviews for selection:—

Weeklies.	Monthlies.
Athenæum.	Ave Maria.
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Catholic Times.	Catholic Fireside.
Engineer.	Catholic Mission.
Engineering.	Cassell's Fortnightly Magazine.
English Mechanic.	Chambers's Journal.
Field.	Contemporary Review.
Funny Folks.	Cornhill Magazine.
Fair Play.	Catholic World.
Graphic.	Dublin Review (quarterly)
Home News.	Dublin Medl. Journal.
Ilus. London News.	Edinburg Medl. Jourl.
Lancet.	English Messenger.
London Figaro	Family Herald
Mail (tri-weekly).	Fortnightly Review
New York Medl. Jnl.	Glasgow Medl. Journal.
Overland Mail.	Harper's Monthly Magazine.
Pall Mall Budget.	Irish Monthly.
Pictorial World.	Lamp.
Public Opinion.	Leisure Hour.
Punch.	Longman's Magazine.
St. James' Budget.	Merry England.
Saturday Review.	Marine Engineer.
Scientific American.	Macmillan's.
Scientific A. Supplement.	Month.
Spectator.	National Review.
Times.	Nineteenth Century.
Times (weekly).	Practitioner.
Tit Bits.	Provincial Mdl. Journal.
Vanity Fair.	Textile Manufacturer.
World.	Textile Jl. of Fabrics.
Weekly Freeman.	Textile World.
Weekly Register.	Young Ladies' Journal.

This arrangement will suit European Families and others who want to read more papers than one.
Actual Number of European subscribers in Bombay and its suburbs, Bandora and Tanna, is 400.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, 29th June, to consider and if approved pass the special resolutions posted to the address of each shareholder.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL, Agent.

IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS Co., Ld.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Agent at 1 p.m. on SATURDAY, 29th June, to consider and, if approved, pass the special resolutions posted to the address of each shareholder.
By order of Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL, Agent.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Agent at 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, 29th June, to consider and, if approved, pass the special resolutions posted to the address of each shareholder.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL, Agent.

WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, Ld.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Agent at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, 29th June, to consider and pass the audited accounts to 31st December 1888, and thereafter AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held to consider and, if approved, pass the special resolutions posted to the address of each shareholder.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL, Agent.

LIQUEURS.

Absinthe.	Crème de Noyeau.
Anisette.	Creme de Moka.
Benedictine.	Curacao, Assorted.
Chartreuse, Green.	Eau de Vie Dantzick.
Chartreuse, Yellow.	Eau de Vie Noyeaux.
Cherry Brandy.	Kummel.
Cordial Medoc.	Maraschino de Zara.
Creme de Cacao.	Noyeau, Assorted.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta, Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CARRIAGE, OPEN, English, 2 sets ENGLISH HARNESS, GULF ARAB to ride or drive, for SALE. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, H. M.'s Common Jail.

TO BE SOLD at Mr. W. Cruickshank's Sale a Mail Phaeton and a high-bred chesnut Arab, perfectly sound, goes in single, double and saddle, at Middle Colaba, to-day, at 2 p.m.

WARMING and HEATING STOVES for the Monsoons. Various designs and sizes.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

WARMING and HEATING STOVES for Parlours, Bedrooms, Offices, Saloons, Clubs, &c. Send for Illustrated Price List.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

ALBUMS in Plush and Leather, a nice assortment to select from; also Scrap Albums, Plush and Leather Hand-bags, Companions, Blotters, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WEAVING MASTER with a few years' Indian experience for a Mill in Ceylon. Apply to M., care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

ENGLISH HOTEL.—A few very cool and airy Rooms open to the westerly breeze are now available at reduced rates for the season.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGLOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIVALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Wines, Spirits, Ices, Billiards, open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., 7, Church Gate Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, homely, unpretending, old-fashioned; illustrates the Swiss wood carving in the Transept, 40 to Rs. 200.—MARCKS and Company, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, for cloth manufacturing. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline and Co., London. Quarts, Rs. 6 per dozen; Imperial Pints, Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints, Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to G. W. READ, 2, Old British Hotel Lane.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order; prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

NOTICES.

UMARIA COLLIERY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply during the current calendar year 1889 of Stores, viz.:—HARDWARE and MISCELLANEOUS—to be delivered, freight paid, at the Railway Station at Umaria.
A schedule of the Stores to be supplied can be had on application to undersigned.
The Tenders will be received up to the 10th of July 1889.
J. A. MANGHAN, Manager,
Central Provinces State Collieries.
Umaria, the 13th June 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 13 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June 1889.

CHARLES & COMPANY,
TINSMITHS AND COPPERSMITHS,
Opposite Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla.

MESSRS. CHARLES & Co. beg to inform the Managers of Mills and the public in general, that they have STARTED BUSINESS as TINSMITHS and COPPERSMITHS, and are PREPARED TO EXECUTE any ORDERS entrusted to their care. A Trial Order is solicited.
Bombay, May 25, 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION
IN
ANCIENT INDIA,
BY R. C. DUTT, C.S.,
MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF MYMENSING, BENGAL.

THE History is divided into five periods, *viz.*, the VEDIC PERIOD, the EPIC PERIOD, the RATIONALISTIC PERIOD, the BUDDHIST PERIOD, and the PAURANIC PERIOD, and embraces a period of 32 centuries from about 2,000 B. C. to about 1,200 A. D.
The entire work in THREE VOLUMES, with maps and woodcuts, is in the Press, and will be out in about six months. Price Rs. 12.
To subscribers the price is Rs. 10 only, payable in instalments thus:—

	V.-P. Post.
Vol. I. will be sent in June for	...Rs. 4 0
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Vol. III. will be sent in October for	... „ 3 0

No subscription is required or will be accepted in advance from subscribers.
Please apply to the undersigned.
KALIDAS MITRA,
30, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinach in Wedges	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
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Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4

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Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.
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Pretty Table Thermometer, in Carved Olivewood	„ 8 0
Pretty Table Thermometer, in Brass or Bronze	„ 14 0
Pretty Table Thermometer, in Brass with Enamel Flowers	„ 14 0
Pretty Table Thermometer Stand, representing Sickle and Rake, surrounded with Flowers	„ 14 0
Thermometers, Clinical, in Boxwood, Ebonized, Brass, or White Metal Tubes	Rs. 3 to „ 7 0

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Important to Invalids!

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In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.
The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL MAKERS, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
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PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerful restorative effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDI

BOMBAY.

Lecture, Grant Road Methodist Church, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Variety Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pekin (s), for China, and Malda (s), Calcutta and Coast Ports.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mail for Persian Gulf closes at Kurrachee on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 11 a.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st June 1889 was 184,922 maunds and in money Rs. 9,500.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—A Sirdar named Purshotum Rao, accompanied by seventeen followers, arrived at the Byculla Railway Station on Thursday. He and his followers have taken up their residence in a bungalow at Girgaum.

FALL OF A CHAWL.—The south end of a chawl at Thull, near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, fell in yesterday morning, injuring a man, who was sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The chawl is said to have been built up with some old materials.

HOW SIMPLY AN ACCIDENT MAY HAPPEN.—Suggun Goolam Hussan, aged about 70 years, whilst rising from a bench that he had been sleeping on, in the Khoja Jamatkhana, fell off and broke his left leg on Thursday last. He is at present lying under treatment in J. J. Hospital.

COLLAPSE OF A VERANDAH.—The front portion of the verandah of the house occupied by Messrs Chislett and Graybhurst, of the Bombay Police, and situated on the Girgaum Back Road, fell in about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The sudden occurrence and the noise it created caused considerable alarm amongst the occupants of the house, but fortunately no one was injured.

LECTURE AT THE GRANT-ROAD METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdale, M.A., will deliver a lecture this evening in the Grant Road Methodist Church at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Evidence of Unbelievers in support of the facts of Christianity." Educated native gentlemen of all classes are invited to attend. At the close of the lecture there will be an opportunity for questions.

A STOW-AWAY.—Captain Darely, of the s.s. Start brought a youth named John Carey before Mr. Cooper yesterday charging him with being a stow-away on board his ship. Carey admitted the accusation. The Magistrate remarked that it would be better to charge Carey as a vagrant. He was thereupon charged with vagrancy and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse, the Magistrate saying he would see the shipping-master about giving him a passage home in some other ship.

PERJURY AND FORGERY.—Syed Essoof bin Syed Mahomed, an Arab, was committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions by Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday on charges of making a false accusation against another Arab named Syed Mahomed bin Mahomed Latiff of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,400, and giving false evidence and using as genuine forged documents in support of his claims. The present case is the outcome of one tried by Mr. Hamilton in January last, who at that time ordered the prosecution of the accused.

THEFT OF AN UMBRELLA.—Baboo Succaram, described as a mill-hand, was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing an umbrella valued at Rs. 1-12 from the shop of Narayen Krishna at Chinchpoogly, on the 18th instant. The complainant on receiving certain information regarding the theft of his umbrella by the accused handed him over to the police, who took him in custody. The accused subsequently pointed out one Gangaram Dhacksett, residing at Chinchpoogly, to whom he had disposed of the umbrella. The umbrella was produced and recognised by the complainant as his property. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A REVENGEFUL COOK.—A cook named Sebastian Vaz, in the employ of a Mr. Smith, charged his master with assaulting him on the 18th June before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Sealy, who represented the accused, stated that on the day in question the complainant had assaulted the butler, when the latter was carrying the dinner up to his master, and otherwise misbehaved himself. The accused went down to the kitchen, and giving the cook a slight push, told him not to interfere with the other servants. The Magistrate remarked that although the complainant had behaved in a most unjustifiable manner in striking the other servant, the accused should not have taken the law into his own hands. He warned and discharged the accused.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Tookaram Gunjaram, aged 16 years. Deceased was employed as a labourer on board the s. s. Indramayo. On Thursday evening he accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel and sustained such serious injuries that he died shortly after admission into the G. T. Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held at Mandvie, respecting the death of Rama Govind, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer in one of the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and while at work there on Thursday evening, a stack of bags of grain gave way and fell, burying the deceased beneath the pile. When extricated, he was dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GOING INTO THE LION'S DEN.—Krishna wullad Balla of the 7th Madras N.I., was accused before the Cantonment Magistrate yesterday with the theft of a Martini-Henry Rifle, valued at Rs. 50, from the local Rest Camp. The particulars are as follows:—The Provost Sergeant of the D. L. I., stated that on the morning of the 18th, Private C. Gordon, of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, reported to him that a rifle No. 332 was stolen from the arm rack in the barrack-room. He made enquiries and heard that a native tried to sell a Martini-Henry in the Royal Fusilier barracks. He reported the matter to the police, and was informed that the rifle was in the City Police office, and further that the accused had once been remanded to his regiment for losing his rifle by neglect. Private Herridge, of the R. F., sworn as witness said that he recognised the prisoner, who was trying to sell the "remains" of a Henry-Martini rifle. When informed of this he went to No. 11 bungalow to No. 1 Company, and finding the facts as stated above, he reported and handed over the gun to the police. The case is still pending.—*Deccan Herald.*

A YOUNG AMATEUR DETECTIVE.—A Hindoo named Mugunlal Chotilal was placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday by Inspector Saunders on a charge of stealing a quantity of cloth and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 100, the property of Khatao Khimjee, residing in Abdool Raymon Street. It appears that the accused effected an entry into complaint's house on the night of the 26th May last. This was observed by a boy, who saw him break off the lock on the outside of the door and then enter the room. The boy, who suspected what was going on, watched the man's movements through a chink in the door. He saw the accused break open a box, and immediately gave the alarm, and on getting assistance he ran into the room and attempted to arrest the robber. The latter, however, was rather strong for the two, for he shook them off, knocking one down. Then he ran downstairs, only to fall into the arms of a policeman, whose attention had been attracted by the noise of the struggle. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BENGAL.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Prince Mahomed Amer Shah, great grandson of Tippu Sultan, the founder of the Mysore House, which sad event happened on Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock. The deceased nobleman, who was over sixty years of age, had been suffering from fever for the last two months. In the course of the day a large number of relations and friends visited the residence in Russapugla, and the bier, which was carried to the Kasiba cemetery at 12 o'clock, was followed by a large crowd. The principal mourners were the deceased's nephew, the Prince Mahomed Furak Shah, his son, Prince Wahajuddin, and other kinsmen. Alms in money and clothes were distributed abundantly. The bier, which was splendidly decorated, was borne under a canopy supported by four persons as a mark of loyalty. The late Prince was well-known for his charity and beneficence. The "Madrassah Amerihi," named after him, and the charitable dispensary at Russapugla, are institutions which will long preserve his memory. As a scion of the Mysore House, he received a pension of Rs. 1,000 from Government, and he had been appointed an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner.—*Englishman.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—The large tank at the corner of the Esplanade and Dhurrumtola Street, Calcutta, at daybreak, Wednesday morning, presented an unusual spectacle to several hundreds of astonished passengers. Some five thousand fish, varying from 40 lbs. to over 80 lbs, in weight each, were seen floating and panting on the surface of the water, unable to move, and evidently suffering from some cause. Several of them were handled by people near the edge of the tank, making no effort to get away, and seven of them, which were evidently dying, and which had floated on their sides, were taken out of the tank. One fish, weighing 46lbs., with some of the tank water, has been sent to the Chemical Examiner to Government for analysis. The police formed a cordon round the tank to prevent Natives from stealing the fish, which seemed so exhausted that they could have been lifted out of the water with the hand in thousands. Strange to say, not a single small fish was affected, as none were seen on the surface. After the lapse of a little more than an hour the fish appeared to recover, and one by one gradually sunk and disappeared. Few of the thousands who daily pass and repass this tank could have had any idea of the large number of monstrous fish it contains, and those who witnessed the sight will not readily forget the curious spectacle it presented with these monsters floating about.—*Ibid,*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A REFERENCE FROM THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

MAHOMED ALI EBRAHIM FIRKHAN *vs.* SCHILLER DOSOGNE AND CO.

THIS was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court of Bombay, in a suit in which the plaintiff sought to recover the sum Rs. 692 as damages, "on account of the defendants having failed to perform their contract, dated 27th June, 1887, for the delivery of 48 casks of zinc sheets."

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said:—This reference from the Small Causes Court is one of considerable importance and arises out of a suit brought by the plaintiff, Mahomed Ali Ebrahim Peerkhan, against the defendants, who carry on trade in Bombay as merchants and commission agents under the style of Otto, Schiller and L. Dosogne, and are a branch of a French firm trading in Paris under the same name, and who are agents for certain manufacturers of zinc, to recover damages on account of the defendants having failed to perform their contract for the delivery of 48 casks of zinc sheets. The facts of the case as found by the Judge of the Small Causes Court are that plaintiff on the 27th June 1887 ordered out a quantity of zinc sheets through the defendants' firm in Bombay by an indent in the following form:—"I hereby request you to instruct your agents to purchase for me (if possible) the undermentioned goods on my account and risk upon the terms stated below." On 2nd August 1887, the plaintiff consented to increase his limit of price from Rs. 13 to Rs. 13-2 per cwt. subject to reply wire within eight days. On 4th August, the plaintiff received the following letter from the defendants' firm:—"We have the pleasure to inform you that our home firm has reported by wire of the 3rd instant concerning your esteemed orders as follows:—'Indent No 589, article 48 casks zinc sheets; increased limit Rs. 13-2 per cwt. Bombay; our offer. *Remarks.*—Placed at your increased limit. This information having been received by wire, is subject to correct transmission, interpretation and confirmation by letter. Awaiting your further comments.'" On 29th October 1887, plaintiff was informed by the defendants that they had been informed by their home firm that the maker, being full with orders, cannot deliver the goods in due time, and will ship as soon as he possibly can. Plaintiff was asked to let them know whether he agreed to the extension of time or wished to cancel the indent. This led to a correspondence as to which it is unnecessary for the purposes of this reference to say more than that it closed with the plaintiff insisting on his right to be paid for the difference between the price of the first shipment, and what he would have to pay in the market, where the price had gone up to Rs. 16 per cwt. The judge rejected the claim on the ground that the plaintiffs' contract with defendants was one of agency and not of vendor and purchaser, and that the defendants would only be held liable for negligence in carrying out plaintiff's orders, which would be a different cause of action. The questions referred to us are (1) whether the defendants' letter to plaintiff of 4th August 1887 did not amount to an undertaking by the defendants to deliver to the plaintiff according to the indent; (2) whether consequently the relation of vendor and purchaser was not thereby established between the defendants and the plaintiff. It was contended for the plaintiff that the indent and the letter of 4th August 1887, constituted a contract for sale by the defendants on behalf of the manufacturer of zinc in Paris, and that the case, therefore, fell within the ruling in Thomson *vs.* Davenport, and Paterson *vs.* Grandassorne, that when an agent enters into a contract for a foreign principal, the agent is liable on the contract as the party to whom the other contracting party is supposed to give credit; but this indent is in form only a letter of instruction to defendants to buy for the plaintiff, and in the letter of the 4th August defendant only informs the plaintiff that his instructions have been carried out by "placing" his order, by which must be understood that a contract of purchase had been entered into with some manufacturer of zinc. And it would be straining language to hold that these documents amount to a contract of sale entered into by the plaintiff with the defendants on account of the manufacturer. In the absence of any established custom of the trade by which such a transaction is so regarded. It therefore cannot be reated as falling within the above rule. No proof of any such custom was, however, offered. The indent contemplates the purchase by the defendants through their agents in Paris, and the transactions, so far as the indent by itself is concerned, is the same as if the plaintiff had written to the defendants at Paris, instructing them to buy for them. The nature of such a dealing between a merchant in one country and a commission agent in another, is discussed at great length in Ireland *vs.* Livingstone, 5 E. and T. Appeals. That case came in succession before the Court of Queen's Bench, the Exchequer Chamber, and the House of Lords. The defendant was a merchant carrying on business in Liverpool, and instructed the plaintiffs' commission agents at Mauritius "to purchase for him 500 tons of sugar to cover cost, freight, and insurance. 50 tons more or less of no moment, if it enable you to get a suitable vessel." The plaintiffs were unable to execute the orders at the maximum price fixed, except to the extent of about 393 tons, and having shipped these to England drew bills against the shipment, which were refused acceptance by the defendant on the ground that a shipment of less than 500 was not a compliance with the order, and he was, therefore, not obliged to accept the sugar or honour the draft. An examination of the judgments of the twelve judges who took part at some stage or other of the action, shows that with the exception of Mr. Baron Martin the transaction between the parties was regarded by the judges as one between principal and agent, and was construed as such, and this was the view finally adopted by the House of Lords in deciding the case for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Baron Martin, however, who had been a member of the Exchequer Chamber and was also summoned to give his opinion in the House of Lords, held the relationship of the parties to be one between vendor and vendee, and construed the instructions on that assumption in favour of the defendant. Mr. Justice Blackburn, in delivering his opinion in the House of Lords, whilst agreeing with the majority of the judges, made the following remarks, which were much relied on by counsel for the plaintiffs. He says:—"It is quite true that the agent who thus executes an order and ships goods to his principal, is in the contemplation of the law a vendor to him. The persons who supply goods to a commission merchant, sell them to him and not to his unknown foreign correspondent, and the commission merchant has no authority to pledge the credit of his correspondent for them. There is no more privity between the person supplying the goods to the commission agent and the foreign correspondent than there is between the brickmaker who supplies bricks to a person building a house and the owner of the house. The property in the bricks passes from the brickmaker to the builder, and when they are built into the wall, the owner of that wall; and just so does the property in the goods pass from the country producer to the commission merchant, and then when the goods are shipped from the commission merchant to the consignee, the legal effect of the transaction between the commission merchant and the consignee is only given him the order, is a contract of sale passing the property from the one to the other; and consequently the commission merchant is the vendor, and has the right of one so to stoppage *in transitu*. I therefore perfectly agree with the opinion expressed by Baron Martin in the court below that the present is a contract between vendor and vendee; but I think he falls into a fallacy when he conclude, therefrom that it is not a contract as between principal and agent. My opinion is, for the reasons I have indicated, that when the order was accepted by the plaintiffs, there was a contract of agency by which the plaintiffs undertook to use the reasonable skill and diligence to procure the goods ordered at or below the limit given, to be followed up by a transfer of the property at the actual cost, with the addition of the commission; but that this superadded rate is not in any way inconsistent with the contract of agency existing between the parties, by virtue of which the plaintiffs were under the obligation to make reasonable exertions to procure the goods ordered as much below the limit as they could." These remarks of Mr. Justice Blakburn, which were doubtless open to misconstruction were afterwards the subject of discussion in Cassaboglan *vs.* Gibbs, 11 Q. B. Division, where the plaintiff, a merchant in London, sought to make the defendant's commission agents in Hongkong liable as vendors for the difference between the market value of the opium ordered by the plaintiff and that actually sent. But the court held that the plaintiffs could not treat the defendants as vendors, but only as agents who would be liable only for the "actual" loss sustained by the plaintiffs through their negligence and which was admittedly less than what the plaintiffs claimed. Lord Justice Brett says:—"Lord Blackburn has not said that as long as the contract of principal and agent is executory, the principal can sue the agent and make him pay as though the contract between them was that of vendor and purchaser. He has considered the point with reference to two matters only—one with regard to the theory of passing the property in the goods, and the other as to the power of stopping the goods in *transitu*. The same view was taken by Lord Justice Fry. This must be regarded as a conclusive authority, though the relationship between the parties continues throughout, except for certain special purposes, to be one of principal and agent. There might, of course, be a practice of the trade by which the commission agent is understood to guarantee the performance of the contract by the foreign manufacturer, but no evidence was given of such custom. The clause in the indent by which the defendants are enabled in case of "dispute as to inferiority of quality, time of delivery, or otherwise, to cancel the order or refer it to arbitration," would be inserted for the protection of the commission agent in either character, and, therefore, affords no reason for assuming the existence of any distinct custom on the subject. We must, therefore, answer the questions referred to us in the negative. Plaintiff to pay costs of the reference.

OLIVES are now largely cultivated in California. There are several orchards of 15,000 trees, and more are planted every year. As it takes ten years for the trees to come to maturity, it is usual to plant grape-vines between them.

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SEQUEL TO THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

MR. JARDINE'S judgement in this case concluded as follows:—

In 1769 the case of Rex. *vs.* Vaughan came before Lord Mansfield and the Judges of the King's Bench. It was held that the Statute of Edward VI. did not extend to the Colonies, but that an attempt to bribe a Privy Councillor to procure an office was a misdemeanour. The case of Lord Macclesfield was discussed at the Bar, and it was argued "that the sale of any office is not *malum in se*: it is no offence at common law, 'tis no crime, no object of positive punishment. It is not immoral if a good and sufficient one is promoted to the office." But Lord Mansfield held that "such transactions must be put a stop to." He mentioned the "terrible consequences that might result to the public." He says:—"I suppose that most of the impeachments against ministers have been for taking money to procure offices grantable by the Crown. Wherever it is a crime to take, it is a crime to give: they are reciprocal. And in many cases, especially in bribery at elections to Parliament, the attempt is a crime: it is complete on his side who offers it." In 1809 Lord Ellenborough followed his decision in Rex. *vs.* Pollman, 2 Camp., 229, and seems to have held that a person who agreed to keep the money until the time for paying it over as a bribe might be indicted for conspiracy. Whatever doubts might exist at Common Law were finally ended by the passing of the Statue 49, George III., E. 126, which declares, as well as enacts. This statute extends that of Edward VI. to Indian appointments. The effect of the combined statutes is thus stated by Mr. Justice Stephen in regard to the sale of offices at page 93 of his Digest of Criminal Law Article 132, Definition of Offices.—The word "office" in articles 133 and 134 includes:—Every office in the gift of the Crown or of any officer appointed by the Crown, and all Commissions, civil, naval, and military, and all places or employments in any public department or office whatever in any part of her Majesty's dominions whatever, and all deputations to any such office, and every participation in the profits of any such office or deputation." Article 133, Selling Offices.—2. Everyone commits a misdemeanor who does any of the following things in respect of any office, or any appointment to or resignation of, any office or any consent to any such appointment or resignation, that is to say, everyone who directly or indirectly (*a*) sells the same, or receives any reward or profit from the sale thereof, or agrees to do so; (*b*) purchases, or gives any reward or profit for the purchase thereof, or agrees or promises to do so. 3. Whoever commits either of these misdemeanors upon its commission forfeits to the Queen any right which he may have in the office, and is disabled to hold it for life, but it is not lawful for the Queen to dispense him from such disability. The view expressed by the learned writer as to the forfeiture of the office is confirmed by the authorities mentioned in Bacon's Abridgement, Title Pardon H. I ought not to omit mention of the case of Godolphin *vs.* Tudor, 1 Brown's Parl. Cases 135 in the year 1704. It is important because the House of Lords confirmed the unanimous judgement of the Queen's Bench which had interpreted the section of the Statute of Edward VI., *viz.*, "that the purchaser of the office was manifestly under a temptation to oppress and extort in his office to save himself, which was the chief inconvenience the statute intended to provide against." The date of this decision is near to that of the Revolution, just as the impeachment of Lord Macclesfield occurred not long after the settlement of the Crown under the Hanoverian dynasty. Those were times when the atrocities committed by unjust judges under the Stuart Kings were in fresh recollection. One cause of such injustices which the historians say, were the chief cause of the expulsion of the Stuarts was that offices were sold, unfit men appointed, and often the judge had some pecuniary interest in getting a conviction which at first insensibly and afterwards mechanically biassed his judgment. In the first year of William and Mary, Parliament passed an Act to do away with the judgments passed on Algernon Sydney, Lord William Russell, and others. See, too, 6 Foss' Judges, 208, as to the sale of judicial offices in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., being a cause of the Great Rebellion, and for the way in which corrupt judges were dealt with; evidence, 2 Phillips' St. Trials, 66 and 110. The 4th article of Impeachment of Archbishop Laud was for sale of judicial offices, 4 Howell's St. Trials, 326. I have endeavoured to show the very serious view taken by the Parliament of England of the sale of judicial offices. Parliament has enforced its views by means of legislation, and, as Lord Mansfield points out, by way of impeachment. It has always been the practise and duty of the Courts to pay great heed to that august assembly. "The Court of Parliament is superior to the Courts of Law. "The House of Commons being one branch of the legislature, to which legislature belongs the making of laws, is superior in dignity to the Courts of Law to whom it belongs to carry those laws into effect, and in so doing of necessity to interpret and ascertain the meaning of those laws. It is superior also in this—that it is the grand inquest of the nation, and may inquire into all alleged abuses and misconduct in any quarter, of course, in the Courts of Law or out of any officer appointed by them." (Per Patteson, J., in Stockdale *vs.* Hansard, 9 Ad. and E. at p. 193.) Were any further reasons required for pointing out these Acts of Imperial Parliament to the Courts below, I think they are to be found in the fact that Parliament has, in its control of the affairs of India, taken the stoppage of corrupt practices into its consideration time after time, and has given effect to its will, not only by impeachments but also by legislation. I need not particularly mention statutes like 10 Geo. 3, C. 47 and 49, Geo. 3, C. 155, which make provision for trial in England by the King's Bench of oppressions and corrupt practices in India, or 24 Geo. 3, C. 25 and 26, Geo. 3, C. 57 which provide for a trial by members of both Houses of Parliament. The practice of public servants accepting presents or rewards is forbidden by the Regulating Act 13, Geo. 3, C. 63. sec. 32. Again 33, Geo. 3, C. 52, Sec. 62, enacts that the demanding or receiving of presents shall be deemed acts of extortion and a misdemeanour at law. Sec. 66 enacts that "if making or entering into, or being a party to any corrupt bargain or contract for the giving up, or for obtaining, or in any other manner touching or concerning the trust and duty of any office or employment under the Crown, or the said Company in the East Indies by any British subject, whomsoever, then resident, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanour at law, and shall be proceeded against and prosecuted as such by virtue of this Act." Then we have 49 Geo. 3, C. 126, existing in a most ample manner, the provisions of the Statute of Edward VI. to Indian Appointments, and declaring those who buy or sell them or give or receive money for them guilty of misdemeanours. When Parliament had provided a delegated Legislature for India, local statutes began to be passed in the same sense and with the same aims. So that we have two bodies of legislation still existing—the above statutes of Imperial Parliament and the Code whereby Indian Courts are governed. Further, those who have been active in the Corawallis attempts have been made to stop and punish the corruption of which the student finds abundant traces in the "Memoir of Lord Cornwallis," that of Sir Elijah Impey, by his son; and in the "Story of Nuncomar," by Sir J. F. Stephen. It would be as unbecoming as it is unnecessary for me to find reasons for the utterance of the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council in Kerakoore *vs.* Serle and others, (3 M. I. A. 328). "It is of great importance in all countries—and more particularly in a country like India—that no officer of a Court of Justice should be ever exposed to the suspicion that in the discharge of his official duties his conduct may be influenced by any personal consideration. . . . . When there is room for the operation of sinister motives, the belief of their operation can hardly be excluded from the minds of the parties. Again, in the case of *In re* Grant, 7 Moore, P. C., where a master of the Supreme Court at Fort William appealed from his dismissal by the Judges, their Lordships in their reasons for confirming the order use most solemn language. They say:—"The administration of justice must be kept most pure and free from suspicion." These words coming from the very highest authority I take to be authority for the spirit in which the Courts of Justice are to administer the law. I am of opinion that Mr. East, in using the powers with which the law supplies him, ought to have brought more into his consideration the seriousness of the offence complained of as viewed by Parliament, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Indian Legislature. He ought to have given more attention, to begin with, to the question whether the complaint was true. The obvious way was to look at the record of the case mentioned in the complaint and in the judgment of the Full Bench. In England, where testimony has been given in a Court of Justice impeaching the conduct of magistrates, the matter has been frequently ordered by the courts of superior jurisdiction to be laid before the Lord Chancellor "to enable him to judge whether or not such magistrates ought to be continued in the Commission of the Peace." (The King *vs.* Jolliffe, 4 T. R. 290.) If any of the persons complained of were as magistrates or as civil judges under Bombay Act 3 of 1876 subordinate judicially to the District Magistrate, there would, in my opinion, have been no impropriety in his bringing to the notice of the Government anything in the depositions which in England ought to be brought to the notice of the Lord Chancellor. Under section 26 of the Criminal Procedure Code the power of suspending or removing magistrates from office is reposed in the local Government. The High Court of Calcutta have in the case at I. L. R. 14, Calcutta 141, mentioned the three sets of circumstances under which the present complaint might lawfully have been dismissed. I agree with my brother Scott in opinion that the circumstances of the present case did not come under any of these three categories. It was the truth of the complaint which the magistrate ought to have concerned himself with, and then this question, it seems to me from the record, that inquiry was not made. If the complaint was true, there was, in my view of the law, sufficient ground for proceeding. The judgment of the Full Bench rules that the complainant's motives were not a reason for refusing inquiry into the complaint. As regards the order imposing imprisonment on the complainant for seven days under section 485 of the Crim. P. Code, I am of opinion that this section did not give the magistrate the power to imprison. It applies only to witnesses: a complainant was not a witness: the two words are plainly distinguished in the Crim. Proc. Code, as *e. g.* in Sections 171, 217, 244, 252, 449. A penal status must be construed strictly, and magistrates ought to be very careful before they proceed to inflict imprisonment in a summary manner. (See the Oath ex-officio case, 12 Coke R. 229, and 4 Inst. 53.) Section 480 of the Procedure Code applies to witnesses. But the witness cannot be punished for not answering a question which he was not legally bound to answer." (Q. E. *vs.* Hari, I. L. R., 10 Bombay 185.) I am of opinion that as the questions about motive were already pronounced irrelevant by the Full Bench, the magistrate ought not to have put them: and certainly ought not to have proceeded against the complainant with such rigour. The words of Lord Campbell already quoted in Harris *son vs* Bush, show that a complainant fulfils a duty when he informs against magisterial misconduct: it was, therefore not proper to examine him about his motives and force him to name the persons who had written the complaint for him, as if in making the complaint he had done something wrong. All that Mr. East says about the man Shridhar Date, who suggested the complaint is quite irrelevant, as there was nothing wrong in so doing, provided the complaint was true; and the only thing the magistrate had to do was to inquire whether the complaint was true, and this has not been done. I regret that in his explanations rendered to this Court Mr. East should, in mentioning the complainant's recent application here say that complainant "had again had the impudence to trouble their Lordships." It was for the Judges of this Court to deal with that petition with all patience and gravity. The decisions of Lord Mansfield, which I have already quoted, show that the Courts must in certain circumstances, where the public policy is in question hearken to accomplices in crime, which the present complainant is not, in order to ensure the proper investigation of crimes alleged to have been committed. Reverting to another point on which I think the District Magistrate did not fully understand the law, I am of opinion that as a general rule if a general law has been broken any person has a right to complain, whether he has suffered any particular injury or not. It is so laid down in Mr. Broughton's edition of "Maxwell on Magistrate." I have not been able to find any decision dealing fully with the point of law. Mr. Justice Stephen, an eminent writer on procedure and author of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872, thus states the law of England:—"The practical result of it then is that the law of England, as it now stands, makes no special provision either for the detection or for the apprehension of criminals. It permits any one to take upon himself that office whether or not he is aggrieved by the crime." (General View of the Criminal Law, p. 154.) It is lawful for a private person to do anything to prevent the perpetration of a felony (Hanoock *vs.* Baber 2 B. and P. 234; and see Rex. *vs.* Pinney and Notes 5 C. and P. 254. Middleton *vs.* Gale, 8 A. and E. 155, is a strong case showing the principle. The right of the private person to complain of great infractions of the laws is closely connected with his duty to prevent and help to detect crime—a duty recognized and imposed by certain provisions of our Indian procedure. In sec. 44 of our Code appears a list of above 30 crimes about which everybody is bound under the penal law to give information to the nearest magistrate or police officer. The doctrine in England dates from Anglo-Saxon times long before the Statute of Winchester or the writings of Britton. (See 2 Stubb's Const. Hist. 123 and 2 Reeves' Hist., Eng. Law, 119, 121.) The free men were bound in frank pledge, they were required to keep arms, to pursue felons, to attend armed when the Sheriff called out the power of the county and to contribute compensation to the person robbed within their hundred. The procedure by appeal differed from prosecution by indictment in the name of the Crown in so far that the appeal was the complaint of the private person. But it was something more, as it was seen at a very early date that in prosecuting for a crime a public duty is being performed. So appeal is defined as the party's private action, prosecuting also for the Crown in respect of the offence against the public. (2 Hawkins P.C. 224.) The subject is discussed in Amos on Prerogative, where (p. 99), the learned writer says, "It was the object [of that proceeding to combine with satisfaction to the private party, reparation to the public for the offence." Stephen's History of Criminal Law, C. 7, shows the processes whereby the practice arose of persons aware of a felony informing the Justice of the Peace. I find nothing in our Code of Criminal Procedure showing an intention to confine prosecutions to the persons aggrieved. This restriction would conflict with the duties of citizens and the welfare of society. There are some exceptions about offences against marriage, about defamation, about the stamp laws, about lotteries. But such restrictions of which Sections 195 or 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code are examples are exceptions made by statute. The case of Governor Eyre may be mentioned as an instance of the general rule. Distinguished counsel advised that any person in England might prosecute him in Middlesex for acts done in Jamaica. (Forsyth's Const. Law 563. Our law substantially conforms to the Civil Law of Judicia Publica. "Justicia Publica are criminal prosecutions which every citizen is allowed to institute against any person who had been guilty of a wrongful act, in order that the penalty fixed by the law to such acts may be inflicted upon him."") Comin's Manual 347. Justinian Bk. 4, Tit. 18.) The proceeding by complaint to a magistrate is different to that by application to a Superior Court for an information. Where the Queen's Bench has been moved at the suit of a private person for an information against a magistrate or high public officer, it has sometimes refused on the ground that the misdemeanor was so grievous or so important to the public interest that it ought to be prosecuted by the Crown itself. (Shortt on Inf. 33 *cepgate* Cranahay 9 Cox, CC 356.) But this is not a consideration for a magistrate to notice—at least, to induce him to refuse a hearing—although it may in many cases induce him to represent the matter to the Crown in order that such offences may be prosecuted with more diligence and impartiality than a private complainant always shows. The remedy by application to our Queen's Bench jurisdiction for an information is in many ways different to that by indictment in England, or by complaint here to a magistrate. It is remarkable that there seems to be no reported decision in our Indian Books on the question who may complain. The Code of Criminal Procedure is silent, and thus some of the magistrates may not be aware of the general right of the subject to petition the Crown in its Courts for justice on offenders against the laws. In the absence of decisions I am ready to make excuse for mistake of inferior courts, while their occurrence renders it important that we should declare how the law stands.

Lastly, we have now to determine what order we should pass in the case before us. What Mr. East has inquired into is not the matter of the complaint: what he has elicited by stress of imprisonment is irrelevant information as to the advice on which the complainant acted, the names of his advisers, and the motive for complaining. Thus the persons accused have, through the malice of two magistrates, escaped the ordeal of a searching investigation which might or might not have led to their arraignment, and the public justice has not vindicated, the accused were not summoned, and the complainant was sent to prison. Now, as a matter of strict law, we ought perhaps to enforce obedience to the judgement of the Full Bench, and, after hearing the accused, determined whether we should order the magistrate to inquire into the truth of the complaint and let the motives of the complainant and his advisers alone. It is true that the complainant deserves no sympathy from us except as to his imprisonment; indeed, his vacillation and his statements cause doubts whether his motives are proper, and if he came here either in this jurisdiction of revision or for an information, we would have to consider whether he has clean hands. I take it that the judgement of the Full Bench seems to require that we should issue notice to the accused magistrates and mamlatdars; as their Lordships ignored the circumstance that those whose duty it was to prosecute Corawallis attempts have been made to stop and punish the corruption of which the student finds abundant traces in the "Memoir of Lord Cornwallis," that of Sir Elijah Impey, by his son; and in the "Story of Nuncomar," by Sir J. F. Stephen. It would be as unbecoming as it is unnecessary for me to find reasons for the utterance of the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council in Kerakoore *vs.* Serle and others, (3 M. I. A. 328). 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The reason for prosecutions quoted by Russell from Hawkins, seems to me borne out by the Acts of Parliament, the Indian legislation, the impeachments in Parliament, the decisions of the Queen's Bench and the Houses of Lords, the solemn observations of the Privy Council. It is palpably prejudicial to the good of the public to have places of the highest concernment, on the due execution whereof the happiness of both king and people depends, disposed of, not to those who are most able to execute them, but to those who are most able to pay for them, neither can there be any greater temptation to officers

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
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On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 Medow Street, in the first floor of the building, next to Messrs. Sorabji Cawasji & Co., Auctioneers, the very handsome and valuable french-polished blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid satinwood, household furniture, crockery and glassware, the property of Mr Wolfhorn (private boarding house keeper). The same comprises sofas with cushions, ottomans, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing and dining tables, marble-topped teapoys, chiffoniers, pier tables, corner what-nots, wardrobes, clothes presses, cupboards, chest of drawers, meatsafes, dumbwaiters, fancy table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, hatstand, towel horses, double and single bed-steads, a baby's rocking horse, perambulator, pictures oil-paintings, Brussel's and Calmbay carpets, &c., &c.
The property is on view.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, June 22, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain J Nash, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and Coast Ports with a general cargo and Mr J Mackinlay as a passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J T Cronim, sails to-day for Muscat and Busreh and intermediate ports with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Assama, 2,449 tons, Captain A Smith, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Cardiff with 11 deck passengers and a cargo of 4,895 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Company.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Avoca, 904 tons, Captain E Detlefsen, arrived in harbour late on Thursday evening from Zanzibar with a general cargo and Mr. R Hake and 8 men as cabin and 67 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi with a general cargo and Lieut C M Cartwright, and Mr Fitzherbert as cabin passengers and 97 passengers on deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O. Co's s s Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain P Harris, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo, H M's China and Australian mails, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mrs Jamieson and Mr T Winters. For Sydney—Mr J Stewart, Mr J Howegan, Miss Engleman. For Adelaide—Mr C W Spence. For Shanghai—Mrs Benjamin. For Hongkong—Mr J M Andrews, and Mr R C Forrest. For Singapore—Mr M Moncrieff. For Colombo—Mr M. Boodher.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Pekin	2133	Harris	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Clan Forbes	2444	Philip	B	F. Muir & Co.
" Tanjore	1402	Rallin	F	Hajee Cassum.
" Warthurst	1132	von Freeden	H	Glade & Co.
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Indramayo	2962	Leslie	N	Killick Nixon & Co.
" China	1331	Billings	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Etolia	2031	Gill	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Karamania	2041	Young	1	W. & A. Graham & Co
" Persia	2257	Hutchison	3	W. & A. Graham & Co
" Thibet	1671	Preston	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Gwalior	1603	Nantes	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" M. Teresa	2911	Gutmann	7	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
" Oriental	939	Forbes	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Huzara	1336	Campbell	13	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Peshawur	2977	Moule	16	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Pekin (s)	Harris	China.
	Malda (s)	Nash	Calcutta and Coast Ports.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Tanjore, for Aden, Hodeida and Jedda.
" Arabia, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
" Karagola, for Kurrachee.
" Oriental, for Marmagao, &c.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Calder, Cronin, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.
June. ARRIVALS.
16 Wing Sang s ..... Croix ..... Hongkong, May 31.
Cape Colonna s ... Partridge .. Colombo, June 10.
New City ship ..... Brag ..... New York, Feb 23.
DEPARTURES.
June 16.—Steamers Warora and Chollerton. Ship Star of Erin.
June 17.—Steamer Goa. Ship Bannockburn.

MADRAS.
June. ARRIVAL.
19 Booldana s ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—13 bales wool, and 45 bales goat hair, M Baboola; 98 bales wool, M Jaitha; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool, S Chimondass; 7 bales wool, F Koopchund; 74 bales wool, J Khimjee; 50 bales wool, G Rungoomal; 68 bales wool, R Covarjee; 153 bales wool, Booth and Co; 33 bales wool, K Kooshall.

FOR LONDON.
Indramayo s—22 cwts gum arabic and 5 cases nutmegs, S Nurpal; 42 bales botton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 15 bales tanned hides, 2 bales tanned skins, P Damjee; 480 cwts cloves, T Topen; 33 cwts gum arabic, T Godhoo; 220 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 45 cwts olibanum, M Ludha; 45 cwts ginger, R Hunsraj; 157 cwts ginger, R Mooljee; 14 bales tanned hides and skins, H Jamall; 86 cwts gum, J Premjee; 42 cases condiments, P S Pochajee; 320 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 501 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 49 bales hides, H M H Dada and Co.
Huzara s—1,763 cwts linseed, 225 cwts olibanum, 58 cwts gum, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Etolia s—78 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 509 cwts rapeseed, J Fachii; 50 bales hemp, R Caderbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.
Maria Teresa s—2 cases condiments, R M Gazder; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Wartburg s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Pekin s—75 bales twists, S E Davie and Co; 2 chests opium, Rampatnee Hurbillay.
Thibet s—102 bales twist, D P Marker; 50 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, K Harmakrai; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Pekin s—3 chests opium, S Budrivaram; 200 cwts sandalwood chips, J Peerbhoy.

FOR KOBE.
Thibet s—75 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Thibet s—75 bales twists, John Campbell and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FROM LONDON.
Huzara s—38 casks beer, J Framji; 42 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co; 54 cases perfumery, Framjee Sands and Co; 4 casks writing ink, S Budroodin; 10 cases oilmansteres, S Heptoola; 2 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co.
Alhena s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Pestonji and Co.
Atrato s—1 qr cask brandy, Pestonji C Shroff.
Pekin s—27 cases wine and 38 casks beer, Jamsetji Framji; 3 cases vegetable seeds, Palekar and Co; 4 cases printing ink, Gopal Narayen and Co; 25 cases hams, yabon and cheese, S M Bottlewalla.

FROM HAMBURG.
Deepdale s—1 hogshead brandy and 1 qr cask rectified spirit, S B Fraser and Sons.
Huzara s—1 hogshead whisky, S B Fraser and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Huzara s—15 cases plateglass, S Babooji and Sons; 148 cases windowglass, F Ebramji.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.
Cartwright, Lieut, By Cavy, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Showers, Lieut, Bl Infy, from Kherwara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1889.
1. There will be practice shooting on the Colaba Range this day, the 22nd inst., and every alternate Saturday, during the monsoon, at 3-30 o'clock, weather permitting.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
The following order is notified:—
2. The carbines are now ready for re-issue. Members will please apply at once.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 20th June, 1889.
Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·687
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	83·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	82·0
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W, ENE. E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	357
Fall of Rain	0·70
Total fall during month	9·30
" " year	9·97
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st June	0·28

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

CONSOLS were ¼ per cent. lower yesterday, at 97⅞; but Indian sterling loan was ¼ higher, at 108. Silver receded 1-16d., say to 42d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ¼ down in each denomination, at £67⅜ and £70, respectively. In correction of yesterday's advices regarding Council sales of Transfers, Reuter now wires that 6¼ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, and only one lakh to Bombay. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 85½; and Exchange on London was a centime higher, at francs 25·19.

The Weekly Returns of the Bank of England make the Reserve 44 per cent. of the Liabilities, which is an improvement of one per cent. since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent., and the market rates of discount at the level to which they were raised on Tuesday. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay have consisted of £110,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold.

Calcutta Linseed advanced yesterday 6d. per quarter to arrive via the Cape; but this is the only change reported in General Produce, other seeds, as well as Wheat, being unaltered at Thursday's quotations.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday evening after a more active day's business, the total sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats, these, however, being still dull. There was again no change in spot prices; but American Arrivals were generally 1-64d. higher. The Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York spot Cotton was unaltered at 11 1-16 cents, and September Futures were unchanged, at 10·12 cents; but August Futures were 5 points lower, at 10·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were the stereotyped 1,000 bales, and the totals for the three seasons now give the following comparison:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts...	1,000	1,700	700
Five days' do. ...	3,000	11,500	2,100
Since 1st Sept. '88 ...	5,473,000	5,415,000	5,183,800

An active demand, principally on the part of local consumers, sprang up in our local market for the staple this afternoon, and the reported purchases at closing had reached some 700 bales, of which three-fourths consisted of Pachora and Julgaum, in about equal proportions, at Rs. 215 and Rs. 222½ per candy, respectively; the other principal lots which changed hands having been Dharwar at Rs. 219½, Karanja at Rs. 212, Akola at Rs. 213½, Westerns at Rs. 215, Bengals at Rs. 209, Wadwan at Rs. 214, and Compta at Rs. 195 per candy. The tone of the market was firm throughout, and at closing an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 had been established. Some further contracts in the next crop of Bengals were reported at Rs. 179 for "Good" for January delivery.

WHEAT.—There has been less enquiry in this market to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired; but the tone remains firm, and prices are unchanged all round.

SEEDS have been in active request, and large transactions in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have taken place, leading to an advance in those descriptions of annas 2 to 3 per cwt., at which the market closed strong, but with prices of either kinds unaltered. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-12-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-6-0 "
Do. Red do.	" 6-14-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,104 bales.
Wheat	12,966 cwt.
Linseed	4,078 "
Rapeseed	3,254 "
Poppy seed	817 "
Castor seed	1,305 "

FREIGHTS.—The tone of the market is steady. The Asama (s), now discharging cargo, has been fixed for one Mediterranean port at 19s., or two ports at 19s. 6d. for next month's loading early. The Iron (s) has been berthed for Antwerp with 1,500 tons of cargo, at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened rather weak at 1s. 4¼d. for three months' sight Credits and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, ready, in one direction only; but on the Calcutta market being reported unaltered we steadied a little here, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4¼ to 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm again to-day and rates have ruled rather higher, Fours for cash having been quoted 100⅝ sellers, and closing 100 9-16 buyers; while for the next settlement 100 9-16 has been the rate for the 1st July account and 100½ for the 30th idem. 104⅛ is now quoted for the other Paper.

SHARES.—There has been a rather improved enquiry for Mill Scrip again to-day; but the alterations which we make in our list this evening are, in most cases, again in favour of buyers. Swadeshi are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 390, and the following are all Rs. 5 down:—City of Bombay, at Rs. 1,070; Colaba Land and Mill, at Rs. 750; Hindustan, at Rs. 825; Imperial, at Rs. 570; Mahalukshmi, at Rs. 555; and Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1,210. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing have advanced Rs. 25, say to Rs. 425; Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,015; Alfred Manufacturing are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 325; and Doud are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 557½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher, as the first issue, at Rs. 3,425 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,590
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 13	...	at 5 p.c	475

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Poss Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	720
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	310
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	2·0	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	5	125	Rs. 30	150
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	380
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld	400	250	...		220
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	6,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld	450	500	500	Rs. 25	442½
Khangoman Cotton Press Co	210	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	555
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	445
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct.	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., d	625		183	Nil	94
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	300	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5 Rs.	81
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,425
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	435
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	4·0
Geyer & Co., Ld	200	100	4·0	...	40
Indian Guaradited Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	387
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co	30	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	21
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	375
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs	112
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ALLEGED SUMMARY EXECUTIONS IN BURMA.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

In the House of Commons last evening Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that the Secretary of State for India had no ground for believing the charges which have been preferred against officers in Burma of summary and wholesale executions and other abuses, and cannot order an inquiry without primary evidence and details enabling the identification of the accused officers.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

In the House of Commons last night the India Council Bill was read a first time.

FRANCE AND SERVIA.

PARIS, JUNE 20.

The French Government have allowed the question, which had arisen between France and Servia regarding the working of Servian Railways, to drop.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The India Council Bill which has been introduced in the House of Commons proposes to reduce the Council to ten members by leaving the vacancies unfilled.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that to counteract the false impression likely to be credited by publishing documents relating to an arrangement pending between the Nizam's Government and the concessionaires of the Deccan Mining Company, the *Times* announces that the arrangement still awaits Lord Cross' final sanction. The same correspondent also hears that Lord Cross refuses the two years' extension approved by the Government of India or to agree to other proposals coming from Mr. Watson. The consequence is a deadlock.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S INDIAN TOUR.

The actual route of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor's tour is not yet settled, but it will probably be from Bombay through Southern India, and thence by sea to Calcutta, which will be reached about Christmas. After spending a little time there the Prince will go on to Northern India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

BRINDISI, JUNE 20.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th inst. arrived here to-day.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The P. O. Company's s. s. Thames, with outward English Mails of 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dholleras	4¼

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½ ex cn.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £23,600,000 ; increase, £700,000 ; public deposits, £10,205,000 ; increase, £900,000 ; other deposits, £24,900,000 ; increase, £300,000 ; other securities, £22,600,000 ; increase, £400,000 ; notes and gold, £15,400,000 ; increase, £900,000. The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 20.

10 p.m.	78·1

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	86·3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 21.—There has been a slight local barometric fall in Khandeish and west of Central Provinces, but otherwise the barometer has risen in the whole of Western and Central India and the greater part of the peninsula, and on the contrary a general fall is reported from Northern and North-eastern India, Burma, and the Bay. The distribution of pressure is normal. Readings are highest in Malabar and Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Wind circulation is fairly normal, except on the Bombay Coast, where easterly and south-easterly winds prevail, perhaps indicating unsettled conditions off that coast. Temperature is low, except in Burma, Bengal, the Punjab, and Madras, where it is slightly excessive. Rain is general in Burma, Bengal, and the West Coast, and scattered elsewhere. Six inches are reported from Gorakhpur and Dhubri.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered...	6 37	9 66	8 93	9 27
June 19, Wednesday...	...	...	...	0 70
" 20, Thursday ...	1 26	0 56	0 80	...
Total...	7 63	10 22	9 73	9 97
Total of corresponding date last year.....	7 5	8 64	8 61	6 75

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes to visit North Behar next month when the monsoon will have advanced so far that a better idea can be formed of future prospects, and remarks that the preparation of a fresh financial forecast will be postponed till then : but it is clear already that the budget estimate under this head will have to be very large.

A ROYAL ENGINEER dinner was held at Simla on Saturday evening, when thirty-two officers were the guests of General Chesney. A message was wired conveying health and good wishes to His Royal Highness, the Colonel, and brother officers of the corps, who were holding their annual dinner the same night in London.

THE net value of gold imported to this country in the month of April was Rs. 60,37,316, and that of silver imported was Rs. 1,13,14,619, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 1,73,51,935. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the same period was Rs. 1,23,27,442, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 1,10,12,043.

THE Government of India, in reply to the letter from the ex-Burmese Queen, Myouk Shwe Yay, has sanctioned the grant to her, through the Bengal Government, of Rs. 1,000 towards the funeral expenses of her late daughter, and has also, as a matter of favour, increased the Queen's personal allowance to Rs. 375 a month.

PATRICK GROGAN, the seaman of the ship Roanoke, who was charged at Calcutta with the murder of a boy, named Drysdell, on board that vessel during a voyage from the Cape to Calcutta, by stabbing him, was to-day at the sessions found guilty by a special jury, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Norris to be hanged.

THE average baby ought to be thankful that its father is not an inventor. When Mr. Edison's infant daughter crows with delight, when she screams, every sound that comes from her lips is registered on the phonograph. He means to treasure the record till she grows up, and then let loose her infant utterances. The good man thinks it will amuse her !

THE END OF THE MERRY MAY.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 31.

MONKEY shows, weddings, reformed mourning, desert and literary ladies' banquets, drawing-room dresses, and floral fetes : this is our menu for the week. But at this, as at other banquets, it is not compulsory to partake of all the dainties. It would be too much bliss to indulge in a visit to both the monkeys at the Alexandra Palace and the maidens at the "al fresco fair." The difficulty is to choose between them—make believe village maidens are so sweet,—monkeys in the primeval forests of the Alexandra Palace are so intensely fascinating. To turn the scale, there comes from each a gift of propitiation. The monkeys offer a parcel of their famous soaps,—not the effeminate scented thing that causes shaving monks to smile suavely and makes baby nappy when he gets it, but "Monkey Brand," the radiant sunshine of the kitchen. For the moment the scale goes down in favour of the "Monkeyries." But then from the twenty village maidens comes a more poetic fancy in the way of presents—what country people would call a stook of corn—what Londoners more elegantly term a sheaf ; and this sheaf is made up, not of stiff corn-stalks with here and there a thistle to scratch our tender city fingers, nor prickly bobs to fasten in our hair, nor chains of robin-run-the-hedge to tangle in our dresses—nothing vulgarly agricultural of that kind. It is a sheaf of poetry, of pictures, of pretty tales by clever men and fashionable ladies, and a programme of all the delightful things that are to be said, and seen, and done during the four days of the al fresco fair and floral fete at the Albert Hall. The price of this modest offering is five shillings—cheap if it were not so eccentrically shaped, if its sketches were not so utterly spoiled by close cutting of the margins, and if it were not a nest of the most startling advertisements.

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This weighty inducement turns the scale—the *monkeyries* are nowhere in comparison. Who would care to wander under stunted trees listening to the chattering of the baboon, when one might be dancing round the maypole with the maidens, or leaning over the kissing gate under the guardianship of the Marchioness of Hertford. Poor Marchioness of Hertford, what a task she has been given ! Better superintend a bevy of lady-blacksmiths at the forge, a crowd of hop-pickers at the hop oast, or a group of chattering girls at the well. However, every one to her taste. The Marchioness probably knew the task she had undertaken, and in spite of its difficulties she acquitted herself well. Indeed, so much must be said of everyone present. How many smiles per minute wreathed the mouths of the village maidens, how many sweet speeches, concocted in advance, were scattered on the generous buyer, what blandishments, what fascinations, what countless charms were lavished in the cause of charity, it would take more than phonographs to tell. It was all very bright and very enjoyable ; smiles, songs, sweet speeches, and scenery. And it took us in—at least it took all our spare cash, and left us, as the good books say, happier and wiser. This is a slight exaggeration ; the increase of happiness was questionable, whatever might be said of the increase of wisdom.

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I must remark, by the way, that the descriptive programme is not written in the old-fashioned way. What nonogenarian did the compilers get to write such stuff as this description of the "Rosary" :—"Who does not love the fragrant Rose ? To whom is it not an emblem of all that is sweet and endearing in life ? The Rose of England will be found enshrined in a rustic temple, entered by two portals with its own sweet blossoms climbing over the entire structure. It will occupy the east end of the conservatory and has for priestess the Viscountess Coke." Here is another specimen of the literary quality of the work. Describing the fern bower the nonogenarian becomes more stilted than before :—"Here in a cool grot growing amongst gentle plashing waters rearing many-fashioned sprays, are ferns of every kind. The fairies of the ferns we see not ; but we can enjoy with them the cool sweetness of their retreats, down glades of green gloom, far away from the glaring sun, where the moss glistens with diamonds of dew. This little corner, so remindful of some moist dell deep in a distant wood is presided over by—Mrs. Berens." The grass bower is depicted in a similarly lively strain :—"How beautiful in the early summer is the long grass," etc., etc. Very beautiful, of course, when it is really fresh, well grown, meadow grass ; but why make us notice the poor and scanty herbage of the Albert Hall ? Why not draw a veil over its deficiencies instead of drawing our attention to them by reminding us of the reality. But enough of the grass bower. Let us see what is said of the Dairy :—"What a charm has not the Dairy ! It is a word suggestive of the sweet odour of cows, beautiful new milk and cream, piles of butter and cheese, and, lastly, dainty-footed maids in linen clean as a new pin, tripping amongst the snow-white churns and boards and sliming tins." I really think people who are guilty of writing and printing such tiresome twaddle should be prosecuted under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. However, as it was done in the cause of charity, and it is a first offence perhaps, I might recommend them to mercy and have them let off with a warning.

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I came across another curiosity of composition in the *Pall Mall Gazette* last evening. Talking of the proposed "Desert Banquet, which is to be held to celebrate the march across the desert to Metammeh of the Gordon-relieving column," the reporter says :—"It will, of course, be confined to the officers who have survived." Just fancy a banquet which would not be confined to the surviving officers, but would also embrace (by implication at least) the deceased officers who accompanied the column. A very deadly dull affair the desert banquet will be if there is not some change in the programme as reported by the P. M. G. But skeletons were present at the banquets of old Egypt to which the Soudan once belonged ; hence the association of ideas which affected the Gazetteer.

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Banquets are the order of the day. The Lord Mayor's entertainment in honour of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava was, according to everyone, a triumphant success. All parties and all opinions, diplomacy, literature, art, arms, and honourable idleness, supplied representatives, and the Egyptian Hall was thronged with a brilliant party in every sense of the word. Uniforms, decorations, stars, crosses, and medals relieved the sombre dresses and made the scene as gay as if it were not restricted to the sex that makes itself look most sombre when it intends to be most gay. In the gallery with the Lady Mayoress were Lord Dufferin's wife and daughters, whose interest in the proceedings of the evening was as keen as if they had been actors and not spectators.

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The exclusion of ladies from men's banquets is one of the peculiarities of our social system. In the days when woman was the slave it was all very well. But now there seems to be no reason why the Lady Mayoress and the Marchioness of Dufferin should not have taken active part in the banquet on Wednesday. If the male guests were likely to be disorderly, to drink too much wine, or to discuss State secrets, then one would understand the exclusion of women. But if the banquet is orderly enough to be overlooked from the music gallery by the wives of the guests, surely they might be allowed to sit and eat together. This is an advance in civilization at which men have not yet arrived. And it is satisfactory to see that women, having taken note of this, are maintaining their right to keep themselves to themselves.

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To-night there will be a literary ladies' dinner at the Criterion, and no male thing, however talented, is to take part (even from the music gallery) in the proceedings. Among the thirty guests will be Mrs. Mona Caird, Mrs Humphry Ward, Mrs. Lynn Lynton, Miss Olive Schreiver will occupy the chair. The idea of bringing the literary women into closer union by a dinner originated with Miss Honor Morton, a niece of Mr. William Black, who used her as his model in his description of the beautiful wretch heroine of one of his stories. When the banquet was first spoken of, there was great difference of opinion on the to be or not to be of the male element, and some ladies refused to take part in a strictly hen party. The committee notwithstanding were resolute. No man should share the pleasures of the feast, and even the honour of being waited on by seven gentlemen novelists, who hoped to squeeze in on those terms was refused by these staunch upholders of women's rights. Mr. Robert Buchanan and Mr. Roden Noel who as poets pleaded guilty to being something effeminate between a man and a woman, and therefore worthy of a card of invitation, were sternly refused. Before such stoicism, the sternness of Virginius of Rome fades into insignificance. The woman's righter, who at this early stage in her career can snap her fingers in men's faces and tell them she does not want them, will in the coming by-and-bye wrench off their heads without a quiver. "Oh unhappy man of the future ! ! !"

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June the 1st will see the rise of another magazine—a star of very small magnitude and likely to be invisible if its editor is not more careful to secure some more readable matter than in its first number. "East and West" has come out in a flash red cover, which looks very discordant with the mediæval-tablet—a sort of architectural decoration. It poses as a magazine for all, and is brought out by Mr. and Downey, London, and the Galignani Library, Paris and Nice. I do not know what the Galignani Library professes to be. If "East and West" is a specimen of it, it is a very dull thing indeed. Miss Katherine Bengough's serial story, "Cosette," of which three chapters are given, is not very well written, and the punctuation seems to have been left to the mercies of a very wrongheaded printer. "Indian Corn in France", a poem of sixteen verses by Mrs. Piatt, is quite incomprehensible. I know the sentiment of poetry is often very deeply hidden away ; but I think this lady has gone to over much trouble concealing hers. I read it carefully a couple of times, and I could not discover if Indian Corn was a man or a plant—rather a hopeless state of things in a "Magazine for All."

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"Some Dutch Painters," by T. R. Macquoid, of the Royal Institute, is an interesting little sketch of Franz Halz's work. It opens with a quotation on *genre*-painting. "The art of *genre*-painting has for its first and plainest characteristic that it deals with the actual and the common world, and by its aspirations as well as by its achievements belongs to the common world and to no other. It records the struggles, the character, the happiness, the folly of men." But it was not for *genre*-painting that Halz was most remarkable. His portraits were his strong point—for vivacity, spirit, individuality, and depicting character they were as remarkable as for the remarkably clever handling they display.

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"Come and see my wedding dresses at Russell and Allen's." This was one of the invitations that I accepted with greatest alacrity this week. I have always held that there is a want of individuality about wedding garments. They are whitish and shining, and they have great clusters or trails of orange flowers strewn about them. I cannot make that remark of this latest addition to my gallery of memory pictures. It is of white satin opening directoire fashion over an underskirt entirely covered with embroidery, and with a fringe of pearls hanging thickly over the thick ruche of quilled tulle at the end. The vest was also covered with pearl embroidery, and pearl cuffs and pockets took away from the extreme simplicity of the style. The train of white satin was exceedingly voluminous and was raised from the ground on a thick soft ruching of quilled tulle. The *tout ensemble* was rather spoiled by the quantity of rather common-looking orange blossoms made in stiff trails and with a great deal of green leaf about them. Decorations should be either strictly conventional or strictly naturalistic. The mixture of pearl embroidery and natural flowers was a mistake. The dresses for four young bridesmaids were very simple and prettily made of white muslin with rows of valenciennes insertion, between each of which there were five or six rows of white satin ribbon. White satin sashes and white crepe and valenciennes broad hats made the little bridesmaids look very fascinating.

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Some bonnets to be worn at the wedding were also on view. One was composed altogether of a white Alsatian bow of watered ribbon, with a wreath of mignonette peeping out in the front. Another was vieux rose with gold embroidery, also as flat as it well could be. The hats were more picturesque, large lace confections with graceful sprays smubling about among the ribbons. A white hat made of something like horse-hair lace had a wavy brim and a wealth of pale pink roses falling over it in a careless haphazard fashion. But the glories of Bond Street would never be exhausted in a newspaper column. Solomon would have added to his saying about vanity if he had been spared to visit a West End bonnet shop.

UNFORTUNATE MAJOR SNOOKS.

A soldier brave, of Eastern Fame
Claims now your kind attention.
A Staff-Corps Major, Snooks his name,
His *pay* I needn't mention.
No Indian spin of any sense
But knows his monthly recompense.
The Rupees few
He gets to do
His work, I need not mention.

And he has got a wife as true,
Of very ample quarters ;
Fair and fat ; a boy or two ;
Sister-in-law and daughters.
He surely *should* be doing well
On whom this awful lot has fell,
To have to feed
While in sore need
Some sons and several daughters.

But daily comes by post a dun,
Sometimes a fearful whopper
Thro' his credit he has run—
This miserable pauper.
And he, in fact, I beg to state
Is really most unfortunate ;
To be quite brief
He'll come to grief—
This melancholy pauper.

A first-class drill and smart is he,
Although in age advancing,
How soldier-like and noble he
On fiery charger prancing.
His look implies that he is glad.
Alas ! All know that he is sad !
He's puzzled how
To settle, now,
His bill for charger prancing.

"This load," he'd say, "I cannot bear
" Of Rupees I owe plenty.
" I haven't breathed my native air
" For summers over twenty."
Most people think that, should debts come,
They can reduce the growing sum
By viewing shroffs
And such like toffs
Whose interest's more than twenty.

He heard that rascal's money chink—
The rascal called Mool Chund.
He borrowed and did never think
Of how the cash he'd refund.
It never entered his pure mind
That shroffs could ever be unkind,
And that they could,
Or ever would,
Dun and demand a refund.

He met the duns with bitter laugh,
The summonses he smiled at ;
He joked a deal at Mool Chund's chaff,
He *daren't* yet get riled at.
His half-pay is of course attached
And of what's left the most is snatched
For pension fund.
To be so dunned
Surely *you'd* get riled at.

His story soon got noised about
In all the local papers.
His debts increased, without a doubt,
Especially to the drapers.
It may seem singular to you,
But all in India know it's true,
That Rupees bright
To set things right
Are borrowed from the drapers.

At last his colonel goes away ;
Of peace he gets a notion.
He visions has of nice large pay.
He stands next for promotion.
But so thinks not the C.-in-C.
" Promotion give to such as he !
" His debts amass
" So we must pass
" Him over for promotion ! "

The poor old chap, disgusted now,
Homewards in sorrow wended.
Unhappily, I'll tell you how,
His luckless career ended.
He saved those friends who'd lent their names
And little to him now remains.
For pension good
(We knew it would)
In *commutation* ended.

MORAL.

And, now, take warning ere too late,
You youthful Staff Corps masher,
And learn contentment by the fate
Of him who went a smasher.
You've all you want in mortal life
That man can wish—except a wife.
And *that* eschew
Whate'er you do,
For with her p'raps comes sister swell
One whom you'll try to marry well,
Expensive feeds, dresses pell mell,
A host of debits, dire and fell,
A boy or two, and p'raps a gell,
Extravagance that none can tell,
Result—an awful crasher ! !

F. K.

ROBBED IN A DARK LANE.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, Hoosain Khan Cassum Khan, a Mahomedan youth aged about 17 years, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Grayhurst before Mr. P. Ryan with having committed robbery on Saturday night last, the 15th instant, at Khetwady Twelfth Lane. It appears that a man named Gunputrao was passing through the lane, when he was seized and dragged into a gully, where the accused rifled his pockets and robbed him of the watch and chain and money and made off. But the robbed man followed him raising a cry of "Thief" "thief." The robber was arrested at the corner of the lane by two Hindoos named Baboo Babajee and Luximon Dhondoo, who were seated at the verandah of a Marwarree's shop. These men noticed the accused throwing something away, and on the arrived of a police constable they made the prisoner over to him. In the mean time the complainant came up and said he had been robbed of a watch and chain and Rs. 8 by the prisoner. A search was made at the place the accused was seen to throw something away, and Baboo Babajee succeeded in finding the watch and chain and Rs. 4 of the stolen money, lying near a heap of coal-dust close by. The accused and the stolen property was then handed over to another constable. The accused denied the charge, and said he was going to hand complainant over to the police for committing a certain criminal act when complainant made this false charge against him. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the defence of the accused was an infamous lie, that the complainant was a highly respectable man in the employ of Government, and from the evidence adduced he did not hesitate in saying that the accused committed the offence he now stood charged with. His Worship thereupon convicted the accused and sentenced him to a term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRST-RATE SECOND-CLASS STEAMERS.

"Where'er we roam,
The first, best country, ever is at home."

THE sentimental youth spending his first term of voluntary exile from the old country, and the prosaic, matter-of-fact old merchant who has become grey and wrinkled in building up for himself a fortune out of Hindu labour have each their periodical dreams of home. As months and years roll by, and as the time for our leave approaches how high we hold our heads, and how happily we smile and chuckle to ourselves. Some people say there is more pleasure in anticipation than in realization. We begin to have something of an idea what a trip to England means when, the day of our proposed departure approaching, we begin to part with our rupees in the purchasing of that most expensive thing in India—the English sovereign, and "taking out" our passage. We do not hum so merrily "Home, ho—one, sweet, swo—eet home," the smile disappears and a thoughtful expression takes its place upon the visage.

In these days of one and four-penny rupees the cry we hear most often is, why cannot we get cheaper passages to Europe ? A year or two ago there was a little agitation about it. Some gentlemen proposed forming themselves into a kind of company into whose funds members would each year place a certain sum. It would be as it were nothing more than a bank. But it was necessary for success that the company should be a very large one. The object was to have at certain times such a large number ready to set sail for Europe that they should be able to approach the various steam-ship companies and say "here are fifty passengers ; what reduction will you make on them ?" or even to go the length of chartering a steamer themselves and sending home the members of the combination at reduced rates. That scheme evidently fell through ; from what cause has not transpired. Perhaps a sufficiently large combination could not be formed. But whatever it was, there is one thing certain, the "reduction-on-taking-a-quantity" principle may work with "Cheap Jacks," it will not with steam-ship companies—at least the most of them. In conference they have agreed that between Europe and India they will not let a berth under a certain figure. They may charge as much as they choose, but must not reduce.

Now the question arises, would it pay the steam-ship companies to reduce their fares ? Would it have the effect of making more people travel between Europe and India oftener than they do ? When a merchant is able to get all his goods sold for a certain sum, it would be very foolish of him to dispose of them at reduced rates. The same argument may be adduced in regard to the steam-ship companies. The P. and O. carries the mails, and there are always sufficient, anxious for a speedy passage, ready and willing to pay for it ; but there are many more who certainly could get home, so far as leave is concerned, and who would go oftener were the rates lower. The steamers would pay were the passages less, and they would also get more to travel with them.

A great deal has been written regarding cheap passages from India, but it is apparent a great deal of doubt and indecision still exists regarding them. Messrs. Watson and Company, 28 Apollo Street, Bombay, looking at this fact, have printed in pamphlet form a few facts which may be of service to intending passengers. "The public, or rather a portion thereof," they say "is unreasonable, and want too much. All, of course, want a very cheap passage ; but one insists, although told it is impossible, that the steamer should land him at a certain port, and another wants a cabin to himself, and food, companions, and even certain dainties, guaranteed. These are facts which have taken place under our observation and are mentioned to show how unreliable some people's opinions are regarding the question at issue."

"If time is not pressing," Messrs. Watson continue further, "and luxuries of the table are not essential, a cheap passage in a non-liner is a sensible thing to take. As these vessels depend upon freight for destination and departure it is impossible to determine either outside 10-15 days of sailing. But, if we are given an approximate week of sailing, and details of route, class of passage required, &c., and applicants will hold themselves ready to come down as soon as we wire, we can always arrange a cheap and comfortable passage. We do thus in a very great number of cases every season. Our non-liners are selected merchant steamers from 2,000 to 4,000 tons—steam about 9—11 knots an hour,—have decent, and, in some instances, even desirable, roomy accommodation for from 4 to 15 passengers ; cabins usually amidships ; linen, bedding, towels, blankets, soaps, &c., supplied in addition to passages ; and a plain yet liberal table furnished ; liquor seldom carried ; no doctor and stewardess ; duration of voyage to Marseilles, Genoa 18—21 days (fares from Rs. 250—275) ; to Havre, Antwerp, &c., about 26—28 days (fares Rs. 275—320) ; and to English ports in about 28—30 days (fares Rs. 300—375) ; all these are first saloon passages."

That steamers will pay were rates lower, and that more people will travel with them, we have an example in a young company which came into existence not very long ago, and in less than two years has become exceedingly popular. It was about five years ago that the McIvor Line of steamers sprang into existence, although carrying only cargo between the two countries. The two young men now at the head of the firm were formerly partners in the Cunard Line ; but when the split occurred, or when the line became formed into a limited liability concern, the young McIvors left to start a company of their own, the new line of steamers being christened by their own name. They purchased four steamers, now well known in Indian waters, the China, the Cuba, the Europa, and the Niagara ; but by an agreement with the Cunard Line the McIvor Line was unable to cross the Atlantic to America, or do any business with Mediterranean ports. They started trading, therefore, between India, England, and Continental ports outside the Mediterranean. With some excellent captains and officers at their backs, who had followed the young men, determining to cast their lot with them in the new venture, the McIver Line soon became a prosperous concern. After between two and three years of successful trading, two new steamers, larger and finer than those with which they commenced, were added to the fleet. The Etolia and Lycia, ships of something like 2,050 registered tonnage, and capable of carrying about five thousand tons of cargo, were built in the ship-building yard of the well known Irish firm, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, and fitted with triple expansion engines. Business still continuing to improve, the firm considered the advisability of beginning to cater for passenger traffic. They fitted up one or two of their vessels with roomy and comfortable cabins, kept out of the conference, advertised sailings at reduced rates, and in a very short time attained a popularity that exceeded all expectations of the promoters. Now, either going to England or returning, they always have a large compliment of passengers, and are often full. In the smaller vessels, such as the China, eighteen passengers can be carried comfortably ; but in the Etolia there is room for about fifty.

Besides cheap fares, what the McIvers aim at is comfort and good food. They carry, unlike as they did at first, a good doctor and stewardess. Food they pay particular attention to ; all their provisions are of the best, and their chief stewards are all men who know well their business. The cabins are roomy and well furnished, taking the Etolia as an instance. It may be argued that the cabins planted amidships are bound to be close in warm seas ; but in some of the finest and newest ships now built the first-class accommodation will be found amidships. It is only in calm weather the cabins, from their close proximity to the engines, will be found warm, the ventilators being so constructed that the hot air is all carried away. In a head wind they are as cool as any could be aft. Then being amidships the passenger in rough weather does not experience the same rolling and tossing as he would in any other quarter of the ship, nor does he feel the quivering motion or be prevented from sleeping for the first few nights by the noise of the revolving propeller. The cabins, we have said, are large, each having quite sufficient room for four, but possessing only two berths. The rooms, however, are specially arranged that if a family, consisting, say, of four, cared to travel in one room they could do so at a much cheaper rate than if they occupied two cabins. There are couches which the size of the state-rooms allow of being broad. These can be formed into beds if necessary, and the cushioned backs can also be pulled out and fitted up as an upper berth, thus allowing of four occupying one cabin, if such be wanted. For both ladies and gentlemen there is sufficient bath and lavatory accommodation. A feature of those state-rooms is that, with the exception of a few outside, they are ranged on either side of the saloon, so that the passenger afflicted with the common enemy of landsmen at sea, *mal de mer*, can easily escape from the table to his room without travelling any distance. It is pleasanter, too, in heavy weather, if sitting at the saloon table reading, to be able to reach the cabin easily without going out into the dark alloway and perhaps stumbling over a rope, breaking one's shins on a stray box.

The saloon could not be compared to a spacious hall magnificently decorated in gilt and fresco ; indeed, it would require rather a stretch of imagination to say it is even large. It is plainly yet attractively furnished, and looks comfortable. The ventilation is good, while punkahs are also kept going when wanted.

Passengers may consider it a drawback that the McIvor steamers should so often be taken out of their way to call at Karachi ; but they are not so slow as many vessels of their kind. Twenty-four days from Liverpool to Karachi cannot be considered a long voyage, and forty-eight or fifty hours more bring the passenger to Bombay.

OLD SUPERSTITIONS IN NEW GARBS.

MR. KARAMALI RAHIM NARIJIANI, Educational Inspector at Cutch, writes to us as follows :—The exploded, or rather defunct, theories of magic, ghosts, witches, and the like seem to have sprung into life once more. In the 18th century in India the belief in ghosts and witches was very common. In the beginning of the 19th century several learned men came forward to show how fallacious the belief was. A hard contest followed. The two illustrious poets of Gujarat, Narmadashankar and Dalpatram, were, among others, to be seen in the field ranging themselves on the side of the reformers as they were called. By and by many journalists and pamphleteers sided with them. In the long run things came to such a pass that the ghost and his brethren were completely exorcised—in theory. Public opinion was so well developed in that direction that even old illiterate dames residing in cities or large towns would make bold to deny the existence of ghosts and witches. In this last decade or two, however, a wave of reaction appears to have been set in. It is funny to observe that there are men, aye, educated men, though very few, who include the existence of ghosts in the category of probabilites ; but if one of their servants were to declare that he saw a ghost in a particular room and that he feared to enter it again, they would at once laugh him down without any inquiry whatsoever. Does it stand to reason to believe in the theory in the abstract, and to ridicule every particular instance that may be adduced in support of it ? Is it not blowing hot and cold at the same time ?

What has brought on this change ? I think the study of the occult sciences, inaugurated by a few Western people who have proselytized a handful of educated natives, the latter of whom try to spread their views far and wide and have zealously taken to the study of mesmerism and spiritualism. It must be remembered that the hankering after the attainment of some extraordinary or miraculous power is inherent in the nature of man. It was this craving which in the middle ages ruined a good many philosophers who devoted their days and nights to the study of certain books and to certain experiments with a view to come by the supposed elixir which can transform every base metal into gold. When natives found Westerns betaking themselves to the study of the mysterious sciences, exploring Sanskrit texts bearing on the subject, and praising the philosophy embodied therein, their latent craving, not unmixed with pride (for the books were written by their ancestors), was naturally roused. They followed in their footsteps. Though they were troubled, it may be supposed, with frequent misgivings, they were advised to push on, for a little learning was a dangerous thing. On they trudged, in the hope that a deeper draught would repay all their trouble. Thus an endless groping in the dark resulted. To recede after having progressed so far was as much as to admit their own folly. Thus the deception went on, and does go on still to a certain extent.

I have myself seen some mesmeric experiments, and that I do believe there is some truth in them. But the wild pretensions of the science must at once be rejected. If offenders can be detected by mesmerism, if justice can be dispensed by means of mesmeric experiments, why not do away with courts of justice altogether ? What is necessary is to draw a line between real achievements and the impossible or the doubtful. Is any one or more of these so-called sciences true, and if so, to what extent ?

Down to the end of the 17th century the learned men of Europe generally were believers in witchcraft, for the Acts that were passed making witchcraft punishable by death were in full force down to that period. Even Addison and Steel may be reckoned among the believers in that superstition. In England alone no fewer than 30,000 witches lost their lives. It was in the beginning of the 18th century that the state of popular feeling took a different turn and the legislative enactments began to be repealed. Acts 6 Geo. II., c. 5, and 56, Geo. II. c. 138, abolished all prosecutions for witchcraft in England. But among the lower classes, especially in rural districts, a belief in witchcraft still prevails. As regards magic, it must be noted that originally it had an innocent meaning, being used to signify the study of wisdom and the more sublime parts of knowledge. It was at a later stage that it came to mean an unlawful and diabolical art depending on the assistance of the devil and of the spirits of the dead. The first magicians mentioned in history were the Egyptians. They believed, or at least made others believe, that every disease which the human body was liable to was presided over by some particular demon, and professed that they were able to drive it forth by means of charms and incantations. These notions spread from the Egyptians to all the other nations. But the revival of learning, the gradual growth of the natural science, combined with other causes of a like nature, have long since banished this kind of superstitious belief from the enlightened nations of the globe.

IN MY LADY'S PRAISE.*

IN the introduction to this charming little volume of verse Sir Edwin Arnold tells us that though he is unable, like Shah Jehan, to rear a tomb to the memory of his wife,

"Which earth shall marvel at, and all men laud,"

he has collected in her praise a casket of gems "cut, white from the mind, and blood-red from the heart." These poems form an acrostic on Lady Arnold's name, Fanny Maria Adelaide, each poem containing a description of some precious stone. Thus the first F in Fanny stands for fire opals, A for amethysts, &c. It is this acrostic that the poet terms "the casket of gems," and the collection is indeed worthy of the name as a tribute of love to a departed wife. Referring to the white blocks of marble, of which the Taj is built, the poet says :

"It may be these shall last when those are crumbled."

It is, perhaps, too much to expect that this will be the case. The day is, we hope, far distant when the Taj Mahal will be crumbled into dust but such a thing is, of course, possible, and a book has a better chance of immortality than a building of stone and mortar, even though it be a magnificent poem in marble. Sir Edwin Arnold has shown that he is a real poet, as such his works will live, and with them this loving offering to the memory of his wife.

There are few precious stones to which some old legend is not attached, and of these the poet has collected the fairest and most fanciful in order to weave into his verse. He sings of how Heraclia nursed a wounded stork, which in gratitude brought her in the following season an amathyst cup ; how in return for an act of justice done by the blind Emperor Theodosius to a snake, the husband of the snake brought two topazes in his mouth and laid them on his eyes, by which he regained his sight ; of the ruby cup which was brought to King Solomon by an angel, with instructions to drink the contents :

A draught with power so rife
That, quaffing it, thy flesh and blood shall take,
Even as an angel's, comely, changeless youth.

Of how Solomon asked each animal whether he should drink the draught, and was advised by each to do so, until at last the dove, summoned from her nest, advised him not, because, though he might live for ever, all else would die.

"Thy queens, thy children, ministers, and slaves—

* * * * *

But thou—too favoured, shalt be young always
With memory only old ; yet, that will taste
Death in the dust which blows from every tomb ;
Death in the flowers which wave in every waste,
Death in the midday light, death in the gloom !

Lord of all kings ! forgive, Love bids me speak !
If her mate cometh not, the wild dove dies !
I would not drink hereof, who am so weak,
Lest I might lose by gaining : Love is wise !"

Solomon, the wise king, takes the dove's advice, and preferring to be mortal rather than to outlive all those whom he loves pours out the magic draught in the land. The story of the Amber (which, by the way, is made to rhyme with "chamber") is the most weird and the least graceful. It is the legend of a beautiful maid named Suvarna, who, on the way to become a disciple of Buddha, resolved to return with her charms to the world. Buddha, aware of her folly, changes his form to that of a damsel fairer even than herself. With this maiden Suvarna falls in love, caresses her, and falls asleep with her arms twined round her, but awakes to find

"Clasped to her heart
A festering corpse tainted the air ; its bones
Ridged the shrunk flesh ; the putrid inward part
Blotched it with green and purple—"

This shock brings Suvarna back to religion, and she "meekly followed Buddha." Space will not allow us to sketch the legend attached to each jewel which is stored up in the casket, but our readers will find it well worth their while to study the poems themselves. Here and there are some unharmonious verses and far-fetched phrases, and we must confess that, as a rule, Edwin Arnold's blank verse is more melodious than his rhymed stanzas, but the general effect is charming and the poems form a cluster of gems worthy of the memory to which they are dedicated. We will conclude with one stanza selected from the 12 "poems" added to the casket entitled "Memories."

There is none of her—none—that I may not love,
Beauty of earth, or bright spirit above,
But only the angels—and Fannie—know
Why living and dying I love her so.

There is to our mind a natural grace about these lines, which is far more charming than some of the forced Swinburnian phrases which are to be found in the longer poems, and which to our mind have always a more or less artificial sound.

* *In My Lady's Praise*, being poems old and new, written to the honour of Fanny, Lady Arnold, and now collected for her memory by Sir Edwin Arnold, M.A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. London, Trubner & Co., 1889.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

Mr. Warren de la Rue's Trayles	1
Lord Falmouth's Rada	2
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Cotillon	3

THE big event on the card at Ascot Heath, the running for the Gold Cup, came off on Thursday and was won by Mr. Warren de la Rue's chesnut Trayles, an animal which has made some very fair appearances in the past, both as a two and a three-year old. The

Artillery massed on the heights in rear of the village. The 2nd Garde Division prolonged south with his left thrown back along the Heinersdorf-Steinhofel-road. His reserves in Asenfelde and the woods to the north of it. The Corps Cavalry about Eehlensdorf.

The left of the 5th Division of the West Army had now pushed their way as far as the lake, but could get no further, and could only occupy the attention of the enemy in that quarter, while the principal attack was being made on Heinersdorf by their right and the 6th Division. Battalion after battalion was launched against the village, but only to be repulsed with heavy losses. The defence was too strong. Ditches, hedges, and the wooded banks of the stream were thickly lined by the Garde Infantry, from which a murderous magazine fire was poured on the attacking troops. Nothing could make head against this torrent of lead, so, beaten back, with thinned and broken ranks, they there forced to withdraw.

The right of the 6th Division had in the meantime been making a determined attack on the enemy's left, on the apex of the angle formed by the 2nd Division, but meeting with a stout resistance, and seeing that their left was beaten, they also had to retire.

CENTURION.

TRAGEDY AT FORT CHUNAR.

A SHOCKING tragedy occurred at Fort Chunar, near Mirzapur, early on Monday morning, says the *Morning Post*. About 1 a.m., a sepoy belonging to the 13th Native Infantary, while on sentry at the State prison, deliberately shot the havildar of the guard, and then, proceeding to another portion of the enclosure where he was on guard, fired another shot, happily without injury to any one. The garrison by this time was thoroughly aroused; but as the man was known to have seven or eight rounds of ball cartridge in his possession, and was on sentry duty in the inner prison, the only approach to which was through two narrow gates, steps for his capture were required to be taken with considerable caution. About two o'clock a third shot was fired, and on the guard entering the enclosure they found the man had committed suicide. The havildar died almost immediately after he was shot. No reason can as yet be given for the crime. The murderer was a smart young soldier, with about eighteen months' service.

APPEAL IN THE KHOJA PARTITION SUIT.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in an appeal in the heavy and important suit of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and another, in which, on the 14th November 1887, Mr. Justice Jardine gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff. The first defendant, Ahmedbhoy, appealed from Mr. Justice Jardine's decision, which has been reversed by the Appeal Court. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw and Kanga, appeared for the first defendant and appellant, Ahmedbhoy. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff and first respondent, Cassumbhoy; while the Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhuramsi, and Cama, appeared for the minor defendant, Ahmedbhoy's younger son, who was the second respondent.

The suit in the court below was brought for an account and partition of the family estate in equal shares among the plaintiff and defendants, for a discovery of the property come into Ahmedbhoy's possession from Hubibhoy Ibrahim, his father, and of all accretions of the same; for directions to preserve plaintiff's share if partition was refused; for plaintiff's maintenance in the like event, &c. The first defendant denied that the property in his hands was ancestral property according to the laws and usages governing the Khoja community in Bombay; he denied that the distinction, according to Hindu law, between ancestral and self-acquired property, had any application to, or had ever been recognised or acted on by, any Khojas in Bombay; and he urged that the plaintiff did not at birth or at any time become a co-parcener or shared to any extent in the property with the first defendant. He said that the property was his solely and absolutely, and that the plaintiff had no estate or interest whatever therein. Ahmedbhoy further stated that disagreements were caused by plaintiff's misconduct; he denied mismanagement and waste, and the right of the plaintiff to interfere; and he denied that the plaintiff was entitled to any portion of the relief claimed. The second defendant, Hoosenbhoy, a minor, appeared in the suit by his guardian *ad litem*, who had left plaintiff's claims entirely to the judgment of the court. The second defendant was excused from attendance after the first day's hearing. At the first hearing, Mr. Justice Jardine ruled, after argument, that in the absence of proof of special custom, the presumption of the Hindu law of inheritance applied; and that the burden of proving propositions opposed to that law was, at starting, on the first defendant. After a hearing, which extended over forty-four days, Mr. Justice Jardine, who delivered a long written judgment in the case, found in favour of the plaintiff as to the *nucleus* of the fortune bequeathed by Hubibhoy to the defendant having been inherited from Ibrahim, Ahmedbhoy's grandfather. His lordship found that the property in the hands of Hubibhoy Ibrahim, and devised by his will, was ancestral property and the profits thereof; that the plaintiff at birth became a co-parcener in the property, with an interest therein, similar to that of a son in a family governed by the ordinary Hindu law, and retained such an interest until partition; that the property was not the sole and absolute property of the first defendant; and that there was a distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property by the law and custom of Khojas in respect of the power of the owner thereof to devise or make a gift of the same, such distinction being similar to that obtaining at ordinary Hindu law. Plaintiff was declared entitled to one-third share, and the matter was referred to the Commissioner to take an account of the ancestral property, and ascertain the amount of the plaintiff's one-third share therein. The first defendant was ordered to pay all the costs of the suit up to date of judgment.

The first defendant, Ahmedbhoy, appealed from the decree of Mr. Justice Jardine, given on the 14th November 1887, for the following among other reasons:—The learned judge erred in holding that the property in the first defendant's hands was ancestral property; and he ought to have held that the property was not ancestral property, or at any rate that not more than one-third of it, left by Hubibhoy Ibrahim, was, in the hands of the defendant, ancestral property. Having regard to the allegations in the plaint, the judge ought not to have allowed the plaintiff to change his cause of action, and ought not to have gone into the equiries as to the powers of Hubibhoy Ibrahim over, and the nature of, the property in his hands at the date of his death. The judge ought to have held that the plaintiff was bound by his allegations in the plaint, or at any rate ought to have ordered the plaintiff to amend the plaint by setting out how he alleged that the property was ancestral property. The judge erred in ruling that, in the absence of proof of special custom, it must be presumed that the Hindu law of inheritance, as now administered by this court, applied to Khojas; and that the burden of proving customs differing from that law lay upon the first defendant. The judge ought to have thrown upon the plaintiff the *onus* of proving what law was applicable to the Khojas in Bombay in such cases. The judge was wrong in holding that, according to the laws and customs of the Khojas, there was a distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property in respect of the powers of the owner to devise or make a gift of the same. The judge erred in holding that the technical rules of Hindu law governing the partition and alienation of ancestral property were applicable to Khojas in Bombay, &c.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, stated the nature of the suit and the decree of the court below, and referred to the case of Hirbai *vs.* Gorbai (12 Bom. H. C. R., 284, was the principle which should be here applied; and the plaintiff must be called upon to give evidence as to custom. These considerations had not been weighed by Mr Justice Jardine; and he therefore threw the *onus* of proof in strict from on the defendant. It was not necessary for their lordships to express an opinion on the view taken by Mr. Justice Jardine of the evidence, as their point of view was entirely different. The plaintiff's evidence was confined to the custom of Catch and Kathiawar, where the Khojas were for the most part agriculturists, and not wealthy. The result of that evidence, no doubt, showed that a share was given to sons. When they came to the Bombay evidence, they found almost a consensus as to this, that a son had no right to share in either the ancestral or self-acquired property of his father. Mr. Justice Jardine thought that the evidence was explicable by the reluctance of the son to fight the father. Apart from the presumption raised, the evidence was imperfect as to the son's right to a partition. A suggestion was thrown out as to right of alienation by the father; but that did not affect the question now before the court, of the right of the son to demand a partition. The evidence of the Bombay witnesses showed a change of custom among the Khojas since they came from Kattiawar to Bombay. Section 7 of the draft Khoja bill observed no notice, as it recommended that there should be no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property. Their lordships, therefore, thought that the plaintiff had not proved the son's right to demand partition from the father. The plaintiff never suggested such a right for years. As to the question whether Hubibhoy's property was ancestral, the *onus* was on the plaintiff. The evidence produced could not be regarded as proof that Hubibhoy got property by material help from his father Ibrahim's property. Mr. Justice Jardine relied on Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy's statement about Hubibhoy's property. Dhurumsey took an active part in the suit, and there was no reason why Hubibhoy should have told him what he says he did; and it was unsafe to rely on Dhurumsey's evidence. Hubibhoy throughout treated the property as his own, and made three wills. In the correspondence between the parties to this suit for many years, when the father and son were on bad terms, there was no suggestion of ancestral property. On the whole, their lordships were of opinion that the evidence fell short of such proof as the plaintiff ought to have given. The decree was reversed with costs throughout on plaintiff, who was to pay the second defendant's costs throughout.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE end of May saw cricket in full swing in England; the county season has been fairly opened, and speculation is already active as to the performances of the various counties. It would seem as if the premier team of last season is expecting to renew its triumphs; but, it must be remembered, the victories over Notts, of which they were especially proud, were won in the absence of Shrewsbury, who has again appeared in the field, and shown that his powers have not been diminished by the prolonged rest which he took in Australia.

With regard to Lancashire the prospects of the season are exceedingly favourable. The team has received a substantial addition of strength in A. Ward, Paul, and Mold; and if, as there is good reason to believe, Mr. A. G. Steel can play for his county in several of the more important matches, we are confident that if we do not even resume our former position at the head of the list we shall, at all events, run either Nottingham or Surrey a close race. On the 25th ult. Lancashire opened the season by giving Sussex a smart and unexpected thrashing. The first part of the game was most exciting. In the first innings Sussex had 155, which Lancashire only topped by 5 runs. In the second innings the bowling of Briggs told heavily, and the eleven were dismissed for 107. When stumps were drawn on the Friday evening, Lancashire had lost those of their best wickets in making 30; but only an hour's play on Saturday sufficed to run up 103, thus winning, in a good match over Sussex by five wickets.

The Surrey eleven has been strengthened in bowling, where it was already almost irresistible, by the addition of Sharps, a young player from Nottingham; and this reinforcement has revived the old and bitter controversy as to the "importation" of cricketers into counties for which they cannot play by right of birth. Surrey is now little better off than other counties in this respect, since Sharpe, Beaumont, and Bowley are "aliens."

Cynical people will smile to see that Surrey has refused to allow Mr. Spofforth to play for Derbyshire on the ground that that gentleman has not completed his residential qualification; and that the "laws of county cricket must be observed." The matches against Derbyshire could not have been included for the averages, and one would have thought that the Surrey Committee would have been glad, for pecuniary reasons, to have seen Mr. Spofforth on the Oval; but they do not want to run the risk of defeat. They had the audacity to ask Mr. Spofforth to play for the North against the South—the residential qualification, of course, only applies to inter-country matches,—but he very properly refused.

Dr. W. G. Grace began the season well individually, but the clouds of ill-luck has not been lifted from the Gloucestershire team. They were beaten on the 25th by Warwickshire, although the Eleven included nearly all their best men. Warwick opened with 149, to which Gloster replied with only 113. Dr. Grace running up 46 ere succumbing to a ball from Whitehead. In their second innings Warwick slightly improved their chances by adding 157, Gloster now required 194 to win, but there never seemed any chanced of the runs being obtained. The first five wickets went down for forty-two runs, and though Townsend and Brain played fairly good cricket and put on forty runs while together the match was all over just before four o'clock, and Warwickshire had won by 68 runs. The visitors had distinctly the best of the wicket all through, but their victory was nevertheless highly creditable.

Notts has also suffered defeat from the M. C. C., although it must be said that Shrewsbury, Sherwin, and Gunn were absent. The Derbyshire Eleven have cleverly beaten a moderately strong side supplied by the M. C. C. Hulme and Chatterton have been playing remarkably well, and if Derbyshire had a few more like them the county team could no longer in justice be described as consisting of ten bowlers and a wicket keeper. The encounter between Notts and Sussex was a one-sided affair. Shrewsbury scored 104, and the Notts bowling was so good that Sussex suffered almost complete eclipse. Surrey have made an exhibition of Essex. Lohmann scored 105 off the week bowling, and in the second innings of Essex the Surrey recruit, Sharpe, bowled with great success.

At the St. John's Wood Ground (London) an interesting match—North *v.* South—was to have been played on the 27th ult. for the benefit of J. West, a Sheffield player, who has been engaged for many years at Lord's. Mr. Hornby was to have lead the Northern and Mr. Grace the Southern representatives. Some friends of Surrey, more enthusiastic than discreet, have been talking of a match against "England." The fixture of the 27th would be fairly representative of the strength of the two divisions, even in the absence of Shrewsbury, and the result when it reaches us may throw some light upon the probable issue of such a contest as the Surrey people are talking of. The heavy rains, however, rendered the turf quite unfit for cricket, and in the afternoon it was decided to abandon the game altogether. It was then decided the game should be opened at Priory Park, Chichester, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 3rd 4th and 5th, June. The teams were to have been:—North: J. A. Dixon (Notts), J. Eccles (Lancashire), O. E. Painter (Lancashire), and F. R. Spofforth (Derbyshire), Attewell (Notts), Barnes (Notts), Barlow (Lancashire), Briggs (Lancashire), Flowers (Notts), Gun (Notts), Pougher (Leicestershire), Sherwin (Notts), Shrewsbury (Notts), and Sugg (Lancashire). South: G. J. Bonuor, F. H. Gresson (Sussex), W. Newham (Sussex), F. E. Lacy (Hampshire), and F. Thomas (Sussex), with Abel (Surrey), Bean (Sussex), Hearn (Herts), Martin (Kent), Lohmann (Surrey), Quaife (Sussex), Read (M.) (Surrey), Wood (Surrey), and Wootton (Kent).

The University Elevens have not done anything remarkable so far as the season has advanced. Cambridge wants a bowler who will be able to relieve Mr. Woods. They were soundly beaten in their match with the Gentlemen of England (with Walter Wright, the Kent-Notts bowler); whilst Oxford suffered an overwhelming defeat from Surrey. The bowling of the Oxonians was poor, and their fielding execrable. If they do not improve in this respect they will afford a sorry contrast with the Lancashire eleven next Thursday.

After a week's rain cricket was resumed at Lord's on the 30th ult. with a game between Middlesex and Notts. The former as a rule do not show up well on a soft cricket; but at Lord's they gave a singularly disappointing exhibition in the first day's play, and although we do not yet know the result, a defeat was certain. The wind and rain of the previous day had, to a certain extent, dried the turf, although the wicket throughout played treacherously. Both counties were well represented, Shrewsbury being, however, a notable absentee. Middlesex won the toss, and Messrs. Stodart and Webbe opened their batting. Against the bowling of Attewell and Richardson the side fared badly, and the last wicket fell at 54. Nottinghamshire took the innings and made 90 for 20, but then Scotton and Barnes made a capital stand, adding 49 runs. The 100 was reached with four wickets in hand. Subsequently the score was raised to 134, the innnigs closing at a quarter to 6. Middlesex, with a deficit of 80, went in a second time, and at the start lost four good batsmen for 11 runs. G. F. Vernon, however, caused some surprise by the rapidity with which he piled on the runs and at the call of time with four wickets yet to fall, Middlesex had only 30 runs to make to save themselves from a defeat of an innings.

Another unfinished match when the mail left was one which looked like proving of some interest. At the end of one day's play Oxford University had 116, while with three wickets yet to fall Lancashire had 101, Surrey put on 224 against Leicestershire, and the latter at the close of the day had 130 for four wickets.

CRICKET AT QUETTA.

A MATCH "Aged" *vs.* "The Young" was played at Quetta on 5th June. The Aged won the toss, lost 4 wickets for 15, then pulled themselves together, and, chiefly aided by Biscoe, not out, 71, put together 161; the most rapid scoring being accomplished by the aged "Boy," who occupied the wickets for three minutes, scoring one six, and was then clean bowled. The young ones scored very slowly at first, but one of them had his eye in, and there was no holding him; he hit with great freedom. One boy scored 35, and with 19 from another won the match at the 7th wicket, and eventually winning by 52 runs. The handsome "Aged" keeping wicket was out of form, otherwise the result might have been different. There was a great discussion as to which was the best-looking team, but it was agreed that the Aged were the best.

The following are the scores:—

AGED.

Sir H Prendergast, b Taylor	3
A L Swainson, Esq, R E, b Walton	0
E G Colvin, Esq, C S, b Taylor	4
E A Leach, Esq, ct Walton, b Patch	30
Capt Milton, K O Y L I, b Walton	6
G W Keatchbull, Esq, 22nd Bombay Infantry, b Patch	3
C S Biscoe, Esq., no out	71
Capt Thomas, Worc, ct Almon, b Patch	2
Capt Burke, K O Y L I, ct Taylor, b Walton	2
C G Russell, Esq, 1-b-w, b Cubitt	10
H Savory, Esq, b Walton	16
Extras	14
Total	161

THE YOUNG.

E F Taylor, Esq, Worc, ct Burke, b Swainson	3
L N Beatty, Esq, Worc, ct Leach, b "	26
F Lloyd Jones, K O Y L I, b "	59
F Patch, Esq, R A, ct Savory, b Colvin	35
C E Almon, Esq, R A, st Biscoe, b Russell	10
A Scott, Esq, K O Y L I, ct Russell, b Colvin	5
W Walton, Esq, 13th Bombay Infantry, b Leach	4
W M Cubitt, Esq, b Leach	19
L Carter, Esq, b Leach	8
Pte Allott, K O Y L I, b Russell	12
W Tanner, Esq, 13th Bombay Infantry, not out	0
Extras	31
Total	213

THE Maharaja of Kashmir on leaving Sirinagar did not proceed beyond Kashmir, where he still remains. A reply will shortly be sent to his eccentric letter, the nature of which may be easily imagined.

THE Earl of Zetland has, according to the Press Association, only taken the position of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for one year. He will be sworn into the office in the second or third week of July at Dublin Castle.

MORE TIGERS.

UNDER the heading "Tiger a la Hare" the *Sporting and Dramatic News* has the following:—

"An ill wind that blows nobody any good," growled Dr W—, throwing down the *Bombay Gazette*. "Five weeks out and nothing to show but two cats and a bear! Here's the Duo D'Orfats, personally conducted by the Rajah of Kuch Nahin, bagging thirteen tigers in as many days, while another paragraph describes the vagaries of an imbecile tigress which laid herself open to a shot from between the chinks of a rock, fired by the Viceroy."

"Both performances, doubtless, to a runing accompaniment of champagne popping," sighed our Subaltern E—. "Lucky if we don't in our own vile bodies show the same evidences of malarial poisoning as the local officials and villagers—nothing but bones, skins, and stomach—and no bad water allowance as is paid by their Government, that of his Highness the Gackwar."

"Well, we can't all be Viceroys," expostulated Major P—, standing on the defensive, for he it was who had beguiled them to these unhappy hunting grounds. "As to the Duo D'Orfat and other swells, I'd sooner arrange my own *bandoboo* and *khubber*, bagging little, than dilate on much blood of beasts to whose undoing I had contributed nothing but the pulling of triggers. The Holy Man of Rattempur is at the bottom of our misfortunes. Laugh away, you chaps; I shall send him five rupees this very day. And the Major kept his word.

The Holy Man? He was—he is not. Now a Mussulman pir or saint, his grave is on Rattempur Hill), overlooking the haunt of much panther, and an occasional tiger. Once upon a time Rattempur was Pirless, and the neighbouring districts pointed the finger of scorn. Thereupon Rattempur invited a holy man, the holiest man of all the country-side, to live among them, treading him royally for years. Falling sick, he wished to depart, thanking them for all their kindnesses, and giving them his blessing; which obtained, they slew and buried him, and scored one all round in this matter of Pirs. His tomb is tended by a grey woolly headed old African, and a band of ruffians of the same tribe there, armed with guns, follow him on foot, while he astride a shaggy little pony, smoking always, smoking his hookah, forms part, and a very embarrassing one, of every shooting procession that leaves camp. Adjoining the tomb is a tree with a hole in the trunk possessing, it is said, miraculous powers of ordeal. From long distances come natives of all sorts, Hindoo as well as Mussulman, suspected of crime or peccadillo. If innocent, the pir used to enlarge the hole for the accused to wriggle through; if guilty, not. And there came a beauteous damsel, a difference arose between pir and peasant, the poor thing died in her affliction not long, and therefore as a practical British Administrator of the State placed a guard over the tree. The pir sulks, and none are safe from libel now, not even overgrown children.

Arriving at Rattempur, we were directed to present a brand new cover for the tomb—bribery in excelsis without which there was no hope of sport. Had not the Political Agent and the Educational Inspector, a man as capable of teaching the young idea how to shoot literally as practically—had not these laughed at the suggestion of gifts? Did not an enormous tiger (the unbagged tiger is a particularly large sized species) walk right underneath the inspector's tree? Did he not miss four times? Did not the tiger afford several broadside shots to the Political Agent, and then disappear winking?

Apalled, we provided the coins necessary for the cloth, and bagged a panther that very day. Promised another on the succeeding one, we stayed for a second beat; but nothing turned up except the African, who suggested we should give something to the pir for the kill on the previous day. The usual thing, he assured us, was ten rupees, but he was prepared to let us off for five. However, we wouldn't part with the sum, and there was a coldness between us. That was on the 8th April; thereafter we had no luck, until the major, bowing to *kismet*, despatched the pir's dues on the 11th May. Within an hour news came, of which the following escapades were the outcome:—

A ride of three miles or so brought us to a belt of deep jungle, where we met our shikaries, who informed us that a tiger was marked down inside. Walking along the bed of a sandy water-course, we soon came on the footprints of a tiger—following these up we found ourselves below a deep bank with overhanging bushes—opposite lay the remnants of a big boar, half-eaten. The tracks led up a steep hill, and were lost on the hard black soil beyond. An exclamation from the Major convinced us that the tiger had broken, so to speak, from scent to view, but that officer, with woven paces and waving hands, swearing flight was not frightened, it turned out, but half-mad; not with one "bee in his bonnet," but a hive full swarming round his topi. A council of war was now held. What was to be done? Were we to beat the jungle? Or should one of us sit up over the kill? There being very few even so-called villages, with barely two or three huts in each, our beaters, all told, only mustered seventy-five. All of these, by the way, had to be rationed, as being procurable within twenty miles—too few men for so big a jungle.

Just then we were told the tiger had been sighted, and we determined to walk him up. Theoretically nothing is easier. In this the hot weather (March to May) all but the moist patches in nullahs is free of grass. The sun, with a dazzling light, shines through the leafless branches of the forest; while the dead leaves have been swept into neat heaps by the eddies of the hot wind, and a treat on one of them, or a tank itself will break with a melodious report. But in the matter of mid-day exercise, is of the Italian school of thought at all times—that it should be left to dogs and Englishmen. Much more, therefore, when, as full of pork as a Goanese cook, he accordingly lies up in the shade, and takes his siesta under some bush. With zoological garden surroundings he would be an easy enough mark, but in the jungle it's a different tale. Here you see a tiger, or rather parts of the bushes, black shadows on a bright yellow ground, looks like a tiger, the tiger like a heap of leaves; and lying very flat, it is shard to distinguish head from tail of tiger as of elephant. A shot badly placed may result in the death or mauling of some one during the follow. No sportsman would leave a beast wounded in the jungle, to become perhaps the scourge of the countryside as a man-eater; so the follow is inevitable. The tiger, hard hit and expectant of danger, will conceal himself more cunningly than ever; the risk in bagging him are doubled. This is the objection to walking beasts up, and a serious one.

The Major being understood to say that he had seen a tiger before, to him was entrusted the responsibility of first shot, the others to fire as soon after as might be. So the stalk commenced over a hill with bamboo tufts to the shoulder of another. There, under a Dhak (bastard teak) bush the tigress, as was proved to be, was pointed out; the Major, who immediately fired, and she bounded over the hill, followed by the doctor, who found her very sick at the top, and gave her a pill which spun her round.

Before she could make up her mind whom to charge she was grassed by the Sub, and the major's noted Martini Henry carbine, reserved for such shots, gave her the *coup de grace*. And then the usual rejoicings of the shikaries. So mounting our horses, we started home in the wheels carrying the dead, to arrive at Rattempur as "Ram Bolo Bhai Ram," the Hindoo dirge when hurrying their dead to the funeral pyre. So towards the river our brave army jabbering and laughing at our heels and on each side. Suddenly dead silence, then yells and screams as from Pandemonium let free, shouts of "Bag, Bag" (tiger), and a general shining up trees. Jumping of our nags and siezing the first weapons to hand, we dashed into the jungle to our right. Bang, bang! from the doctor, who saw this time another small tiger about 150 yards away. Evidently a hit, for the brute slowed down, but with lots of voice and go in him still. Encouraged by a shikari running close behind the tiger and pointing the way, the medico forced himself through the thick reeds and bamboo clumps, the Sub in close attendance, the Major, as befalls men of field rank, short of breath, a bad third. Thus for half a mile, when the Sub got his chance of a double shot, after which the tiger lay up under a tree. The doctor now out in with his two barrels, which sent Stripes off with a grunt for another quarter of a mile. The Sub was now in trouble, heavily handicapped with cartridges belonging to his other rifle. But joy! He at length found one that fitted, and proceeded to badly wound the portion of the jungle that formed the background of the tiger. Stripes made for the hills to the right, dogged by the doctor, who cleverly killed him at the crest with a bullet through the neck. The Major, by Jorrocks-like tactics, now arrived on the field of carnage and expressed himself forcibly on the idiotcy of the late proceedings, adding, "You fellows are fitter to go after hare than tiger." The extraordinary conduct of this beast is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the first shot hit him in the head and thus dazed him.

DEATH OF A MODERN FRA DIAVOLO.

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been caused all over Spain by the reported death of the famous brigand known as "Bizco del Borge." In the minds of the Andalusian peasants, Bizco del Borge was another Fra Diavolo, and there are countless folk-songs celebrating his prowess and his armours. One of the most daring exploits credited to Bizco was when he and two companions, having taken refuge in a farmhouse were besieged by a force of twenty men of the gendarmerie. Being summoned to surrender, Bizco and his companions replied with volleys of their "trabucos," or blunderbusses. The gendarmerie then set fire to the farm; but while they were doing this the doors opened suddenly, the three bandits rushed out, mounted on their horses, and disappeared in the darkness of the night after firing a parting volley from their "trabucos." The number of murders committed by Bizco and his party was very considerable, although their favourite tactics were to hold their captives to ransom. Although the peasants and mountaineers of the province of Malaga protected Bizco, partly through fear, and partly, no doubt, from a desire not to kill the goose that occasionally laid golden eggs, since Bizco paid them liberally for food and shelter, the hunt after the brigands had latterly become so hot that many of the band were killed; while Bizco himself had been forced to continually vary the scene of his robberies. Latterly he took refuge in the mountains of Cordova, where the gendarmerie sent in pursuit of him found him. To a summons to surrender he again replied by firing on the gendarmes, who fired in return and killed him on the spot. Of his two most notorious companions, "Melgares" and "Frasco Antonio," one was found dead in a road some three years ago, while the other is believed to be leading a life of comfortable ease in Algeria, under an assumed name.

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THE LADY NOVELIST.

WHEN Ko-Ko, in "The Mikado," made a little list of social offenders who might well be underground, and who "never would be missed," observes a writer in the *Globe*, he rashly included "that singular anomaly, the lady novelist." And we say "rashly," because, as a matter of fact, if all the lady novelists of to-day were suddenly to disappear, their absence would certainly be remarked—if only because there had been so many of them. They would cause a vacuum indeed. Not miss them? Why, look at the number of them.

Take up Mr. Madie's catalogue, the writer continues, and note how many of the novels of the time are the product of feminine authors. No fewer than thirty, it seems, are going to dine together in London to-night, and it is difficult to believe that these will include all. There will surely be many absentees. This is an age of novel-writing, to be sure; but the work is carried on mainly by the ladies. The male romancist is hopelessly outnumbered; so far as the mere counting of heads goes, he is nowhere.

NOW WHY IS THIS?

Why all this cerebral excitement in the parlour and boudoir? Way should the lady novelist have come so largely and numerously to the front, putting her male rivals to the blush? Partly, of course, because there are more women than men, and more women than men who are compelled to seek some home occupation. The redundant sex must find something to do; and when it has exhausted teaching, needlework, and the like, it betakes it of the penning of a story. The more adventurous sister goes out into the world, and, most probably, poses on the stage; the less robust and self-reliant stays behind and writes about the world of which she knows so little. She is incited thereto partly by the fact that there is now a greater demand than ever, among her own sex, for literary products of the imagination. If so many women write, it is to a large extent because so many women want to read. The latter create the demand which the former supply. The majority of novel-readers at this moment are women of all ages: what more natural than that women should make haste to invent for them?

GENERAL EMANCIPATION.

Something is due, of course, to the general emancipation of women from the old shackles which were fain to bind them. If no English woman dreamed of writing a novel until Aphra Behn began to plan out "Oroonoko," we may be sure it was not because she had not the ability to put a story together, but because the feeling of society hitherto had been opposed to any such exercise of feminine gifts. And if Aphra thought the writer who followed in her footsteps, Mrs. Dela Riviere Manley, were inclined to a certain amount of coarseness in their stories, may we not put down that, also, to their sense of the fact that in becoming authoresses they were outraging general opinion, and bringing obloquy upon themselves? The female writer of that time was a free lance, led by circumstances as well as temperament to the committal of literary sins in which there was probably as much of bravado as of actual viciousness. Mistresses Behn and Manley are not, morally, very creditable ancestresses of the lady novelist of our day, but it would be easy to overrate their improprieties. Daring as they were, they were unquestionably able, and Mrs. Behn's "Oronooko," to name no others, had high literary qualities, which make it not unworthy of the position it holds among the earliest achievements of the kind.

MRS. FRANCES SHERIDAN.

Mrs. Manley died in 1724, and it was not till 1761 that another lady novelist successfully asserted her capacity. This was Mrs. Frances Sheridan, mother of the great comedy-writer, and the first of a long line of distinguished female Sheridans. In this lady's "Sidney Bidulph" and "Nourjahad"—the former of which enjoyed the praise both of Johnson and of Fox—we have, perhaps, the first legitimate fruits of the Englishwoman's work in fiction. If we accept that proposition, then the lady story-tellers began well indeed. From this point onwards they diverged into a multiplicity of directions. Mr. Sheridan was followed by Clara Reeve, whose fancy influenced by "The Castle of Otranto," took a medieval tinge, and produced in due course "The Old English Baron." Of her, it may be said, the Lees—Sophia and Harriott—were, with Mrs. Radcliffe, the literary children. Mrs. Radcliffe came first, with the series beginning with "The Castles of Athlyn and Dunbayne," and ending with "The Italian"—lark, lurid conceptions, happily satirised by Bayly which found an appropriate complement in "The Canterbury Tales," those prose romances from one of which, as everybody knows, Byron derived his "Werner," taking passage without hesitation. By-and-by came Mrs. Shelley, with her famous "Frankenstein," which has remained much longer in the national memory than any of Mrs. Radcliffe's works, and makes the latter tales by Mrs. Bray look pale and wishy-washy by the side of so much vivid colour.

FANNY BURNEY.

This, however, was only one of the grooves in which the lady novelists ran. Contemporary with the sisters Lee was Fanny Burney, the first, and, in some respects, the best of the female satirists of social life. Great was the influence wielded by the authoress of "Evelina," and the keynote struck by her was afterwards taken up, though not nearly so truly, by observers like Mrs. Gore and Lady Blessington, and in a still less successful degree by Lady Dacre and Lady Charlotte Bury. Then, again, in the school of simplicity and pathos, and of domestic manners generally, founded by Mrs. Sheridan, one of the earliest pupils was Mrs. Inchbald, whose "Simple Story," and "Nature and Art," have, of late, happily been put within the reach of the present day reader. Next came Charlotte Smith and Mrs. Opie, each in the same style, succeeded in following generations by writers like Miss Kavanagh, Miss Jewsbury, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, and Mrs. Craik, in the last of whom we had, and have, the flower and crown of the homely and the wholesome. Contemporary with Mrs. Radcliffe were the Misses Porter, who, among women, were the pioneers of historical fiction, of which "The Scottish Chiefs" still remains for boys and youths a very charming example. In the purely moral paths of invented story Mrs. Brunton may be said to have led the way, while in what may be termed the romantic field we have the two extremes of Miss Pardoe and Mrs. Henry Wood, whose romance, however, was apt to degenerate into "sensation." The religious tale was cultivated successfully by Miss Wetherell, of "Wide, Wide World" celebrity who has left behind her very competent followers.

NATIONAL FLAVOUR.

Some feminine fictionists of the past have made themselves conspicuous by the national flavour given by them to their creations. What, for example, could be more thoroughly English, not only in locality and in characterisation, but in general tone, than the works of Jane Austen, Mary Mitford, Elizabeth Gaskell and Mary Anne Cross ("commonly called" George Eliot)? Are they not redolent of the land betwixt the Channel and the Cheviots? Is not Mrs. Gaskell as intimately associated with Lancashire as Mrs. Cross with Warwickshire? In like manner, Miss Edgeworth, Lady Morgan, and Mrs. S.C. Hall have achieved for Irish scenes and character even more than was done by Elizabeth Hamilton, Mr. Johnstone, and Susan Ferrier for Scottish places and people. Mrs. Trollope will be best remembered by her American delineations, her talent being for the successful quizzing of habits unfamiliar and unpleasant to her. Nowadays, perhaps, the intellectual field covered by the lady novelist is more widely spread than ever it was. There is no spot, however remote or guarded, in which she does not now adventure. She has gained courage from her vogue, and asserts her right to go anywhere and say everything. With equal confidence she deals with lawless passion and with mysteries of faith, with foreign men and ways and with the baldest incidents of the dreariest English home. And such versatility is rewarded. The lady novelist is eminently popular, and to-night's symposium should be one of mutual congratulation.

ENGLISH RATHER THAN FRENCH.

THERE was a time when French was the only cosmopolitan language, observes the *Boston Advertiser*, but that time is long passed. To-day the tongue of Shakespere and Bacon, of Milton and Burke, of Whittier and Lowell is spoken by not far from 115,000,000 people. There is no considerable city of the civilised world where it is not heard. It has long been the language of colonisation and of commerce. It is already to a considerable extent, it is every day becoming to a greater extent, it must inevitably and speedily become to a prevailing extent, the language of diplomacy. It is plain to any intelligent student of history why French has been the chief vehicle for international negotiations, and equally plain why it cannot continue to be so. In the Middle Ages the University of Paris was the intellectual centre of Europe. Thither flocked aspiring students from Britain and from every part of the Continent. Then Latin was the language of learning. It, therefore, became the means of communication among learners and the learned. Whatever men deemed worth reading was written in that language, whatever men deemed worth knowing was enshrined in that language. Hence the locality in Paris where students most congregated is called to this day the "Latin Quarter." When Constantinople fell, and the buried treasures of Greek literature were exhumed, and that morning dawn called "the revival of learning" broke upon Europe, the University of Paris lost its pre-eminence, but Paris did not lose its prestige. Inevitably, though it might be unintentionally, those who talked Latin to one another in Paris learned more or less of the native speech of Parisian citizens. When the mighty stirring of the human mind, which was at once cause and effect of the conditions belonging to the modern era, took place, men needed a language which was common to at least a few people in each of many nations. Latin would not serve the turn, for no dead speech, however splendid, could adequately express such living thoughts as were there struggling for utterance in the heart and brain of the awakened world. Under these circumstances the French language became, of necessity, the language of diplomacy, and, indeed, during a long period, was also the language of art, science letters, and refined social life. It is a law of human nature that makes us cling to customs after their reason has ceased to exist. But even force of habit must yield at length to force of necessity. English, and not French, is and is to be the international speech. Those diplomats at Berlin who are talking to one another in English and not in French are simply recognising the fact that they live in the nineteenth century verging on the twentieth, and not in the eighteenth or seventeenth.

ON the 11th instant another Molienpui Chief, Lemboo Lall by name, came to Mr. Murray, the Political Officer at Fort Lungleh, and submitted, promising to render assistance regarding routes for next autumn's operations.

A CRITIC ON THE CRITICISED.

MR. CLEMENT SCOTT writes in the *Theatre*:—

Mr. William Winter's remarks on the subject of "motive," in reply to Mr. Dion Boucicault's public execration of the press that originally applauded his maiden work and subsequently assisted his great public reputation, are well worth quoting:—"Critics may differ in feeling and in taste, but they finally concur as to the essential fact; and when they do agree, as remarked by Mr. Puff, their unanimity is wonderful. With reference to the charge of dishonesty on the part of the press those who make the charge should take care to prove it. This they never do. Mr. Boucicault himself, for example, has been giving forth dark intimation any time within the last ten or twelve years as to his dexterity in having captured 'a conspicuous critic' on the New York press, with a 'bait' which, to use his own elegant expression 'had a hook in it' But this mysterious censor deals almost always in vague generality and innuendo. The 'conspicuous critic' is never named. Perhaps his name is Mrs. Harris. Against Mr. Boucicault's weapon of shameful insinuation, however, I place Mr. Boucicault's own words, written in one of those rare moments when he has chosen to be explicit. On Saturday, March 8, 1873, at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, Mr. Boucicault wrote and signed the following statement, which was duly published:—"I never paid a farthing for a favour from the press, and I never will, and in candour I am bound to say that if I offered it I am sure it would be regarded as a gross insult."

MOTIVE.

One of the strangest arguments in favour of "motive" is based on the prevalent and most erroneous idea that a critic who sees innumerable plays and acting

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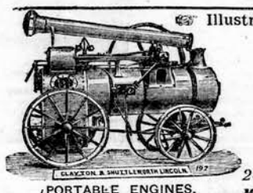

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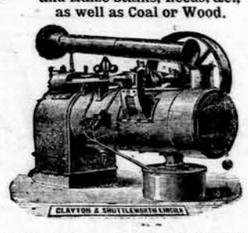

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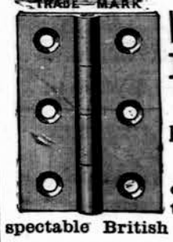

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No tongue nor pen can do justice to the esteem in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Last winter I had erysipelas very bad in the neck and head. I was treated by my medical man for four months, but he failed to remove the disease. I was so low that I thought I was to die. I wrote to F. Newbery & Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," and after using only one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and dressing my skin with two boxes of CUTICURA, and washing with CUTICURA SOAP, I was well in a fortnight. Of course it was some time before I got strong, but I am now in robust health. There has not been a blotch on my skin since March, 1886.
ALEX. LAWSON, Gov'r Poor House, Forfar.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

For forty years I have been troubled with a white scaly, itching skin disease, said to be leprosy. It appeared on the fore part of my head when I was about eighteen years old, then in some parts of the body, but more so in my arms. Of late years it grew worse, and this year (1887) I said to my wife, "I must try and get relief." Both my arms from wrist to elbow were all white scales, and I scratched at night until the blood ran. I went to one of the chemists and asked him if he had anything that would cure that, showing him my arms. He said no doctor or physician could cure it. I said, "Have you heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES?" and he said, "Not until last week." I said, "I will try them." Now, gentlemen, two boxes of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP were all I used. My arms are perfectly well, and I am amazed and delighted. So would any one be who had suffered for forty years as I had done.
JAS. WRIGHT, Woburn Sands, Co. of Bedford.

I have suffered fourteen years with Eczema and Psoriasis. My body and hands were covered with itching scales, and I constantly wore gloves. I spent over £1,000 for doctors and medicine, without cure or even relief. I began to despair, when I read of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I procured, used them freely, and am entirely cured. They have saved my life, a fact well known to the leading merchants here. —ELIAS M. ISRAEL, Gibraltar. Cure indorsed by merchants and bankers of Gibraltar, and Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, London.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
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In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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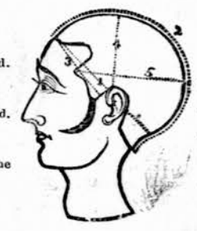
Large Assortment of Wigs.



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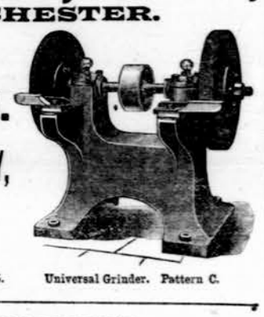

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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